

Egypt said ready to scrap defence treaty with Sudan

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

KHARTOUM — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said in remarks published Saturday that Egypt had agreed to a request to abrogate a 1976 defence pact with Sudan.

Mahdi told the independent Khartoum daily Al Sudan that he requested cancellation of the pact in a message to Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki.

The request was delivered by Sudan's Foreign Minister Sidahmad Al Hussein, who flew on to Addis Ababa to lead a government team at peace talks with the leaders of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) which has been fighting in south Sudan since 1983.

Cancelling the pact and Sudan's 1985 military protocol with Libya are among conditions contained in a tentative peace accord signed last November by the SPLA and Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), the second-largest partner in Mahdi's coalition government.

The pact calls for a freeze on the implementation of Islamic laws and punishments before a ceasefire with the rebels, a constitutional conference and lifting of a state of emergency.

Official and diplomatic sources in Khartoum said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had told a Sudanese delegation in Cairo that Egypt was ready to accept the loss of the defence pact if Sudan believed it would help the peace process in the south.

Mubarak said last month that the defence pact was in Sudan's interest and that there was no scope for discussion over it.

The SPLA maintaining that Mahdi's government has not yet implemented all the conditions contained in the SPLA-DUP pact.

The sources said that view was supported by a report by Sudanese legal experts submitted

to the government last week.

Mahdi told Sudan that his government had no plans to issue an executive cabinet order to freeze Islamic punishment, as it had done enough to implement the conditions of the accord.

The SPLA has said it took up arms to fight what it views as the domination of the south by the north. It also wants Sudan governed by secular laws.

The sources said the Addis Ababa talks, due to open Saturday, looked unlikely to produce a breakthrough to end the six-year long bush war.

They said that the legal experts' report had found that the government moves to halt Islamic punishments have not gone beyond the expression of a political wish unaccompanied by legislative action.

The Addis Ababa talks are the first between the rebels and Khartoum government since April and were to open five days before the expiry of a 45-day unilateral ceasefire by the SPLA.

A resumption of fighting in the south would disrupt a major U.N.-led relief organisation bid to help famine victims in the area where some 250,000 people died of hunger or disease last year.

The United Nations says 100,000 people could perish this year because of food shortages and the lack of medical care.

Relief effort

The United Nations is extending its famine relief operation in SPLA-held areas of southern Sudan by trucking food further into the interior and air dropping supplies to remote settlements.

World Food Programme (WFP) spokesman Bob McCarthy said Friday that a Fairchild C-119 cargo plane operating from Lodwar in northwestern Kenya was to begin air dropping food into Pochala and Pibor in south-eastern Sudan Saturday.



UPRISING — Palestinian women struggle to resist an arrest by Israeli soldiers in the occupied territories. The Palestinian uprising, which spurred efforts for peace in the region after a period of stagnation, entered its 19th month Friday.

U.S. thinks PLO exploring election plan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. government thinks the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is examining the possibility of holding elections in the Israeli-occupied territories as a first step to peace talks, an official said Friday.

U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau said Thursday that he devoted his third round of talks with PLO officials in Tunisia to seeking acceptance of elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as proposed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler told reporters in Washington Friday that she had little to add to what Pelletreau said after the meeting.

Tutwiler was asked whether the PLO had responding firmly to whether it would allow Palestinians in the occupied territories to discuss the election proposal

with Israel.

"We have made it very clear to them that the elections concept offers the pathway to progress and that they should not impose conditions upon it that would make it impossible to move ahead," she said.

"Based on the discussions that we have had (with PLO officials), they have not, in our opinion, rejected the election concept," Tutwiler said. "Our view is that they will continue to explore the elections concept."

Reuters reported from Tunis that the two sides apparently failed to find common ground.

It also said Yasser Abed Rabbo, a PLO Executive Committee Member, had implicitly rejected the Israeli concept of elections.

The PLO has said elections could only take place after Israel withdraws from the occupied territories, under the supervision of

U.N. forces and as part of a process leading to a Palestinian state. Israel rejects these conditions.

Pelletreau said they also discussed the recent Arab summit and developments in the occupied territories. "We expressed grave concern at the continuation of attempted cross-border raids by Palestinian groups into Israel from southern Lebanon," Pelletreau said. "Such activity cannot help but harm efforts to move the peace process forward, and should be condemned by all those who share with us that goal."

In Washington, Secretary of State James Baker echoed Pelletreau's remarks on the progress of the dialogue to "discussion of substantive issues."

Responding to questions during an appearance at the National Press Club, Baker said, however, that "the dialogue we are main-

aining with the PLO, we have said on many occasions, should not be and cannot be, as far as we're concerned, an end in and of itself. It can only be productive if it can move us forward the goal of peace in the Middle East."

Ninety-two senators have written Baker urging him to "strongly and publicly endorse" the Israeli election plan.

Aides to several of the senators said the letter was written in response to Baker's unusually blunt warning to Israel before the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) May 22 to "lay aside, once and for all, the unrealistic vision of a greater Israel" and to "forswear annexation" and "stop settlement activity" in the occupied territories.

The letter appears to be more an expression of anger over the tone of Baker's comments towards Israel than anything else.

Ruling party wins absolute majority in Egyptian council

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak's ruling party won a total majority in the new governmental advisory body, according to final election returns.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr said in a nationally televised statement that 162 of the 172 seats were filled in the election that ended Thursday. He said there would be runoff elections for the remaining 10 seats next week.

According to the constitution, Mubarak will appoint another 86 members from minority groups and intellectuals in the Shura Council, a consultative, advisory body without binding authority.

Badr did not provide names or elaborate on the winners' party affiliation but a senior official at the Islamic alliance, the main contender of Mubarak's National Democratic Party (NDP), asserted that all the 162 seats went to the democrats "thanks to government ballot-rigging."

Abdul Hamid Barakat, deputy secretary-general of the Socialist Labour Party, said opposition representatives at polling stations were barred from observing the balloting process and some of them were beaten and arrested.

Badr said the election was conducted in a calm and orderly atmosphere with only one incident which he said is now being investigated. He gave no details.

Of the 14.5 million eligible voters, 10.1 million cast their

votes. Badr who is in charge of police, put the turnout percentage at 79.71.

In a previous statement, Badr indirectly confirmed earlier allegations that police had arrested 1,000 opposition campaign workers and supporters. He said "groups who had violated election laws had been detained."

The Islamic alliance groups the Muslim Brotherhood with the Liberals and the Socialists.

The Muslim Brotherhood has been allowed to participate in Egypt's political arena in recent years under the name of legal parties. It wants to replace Egypt's largely secular penal and legal codes with Islam-based laws, and the alliance's campaign slogan has been "Islam is the solution."

The Brotherhood said in a statement that police had made use of a tight flow of voters to illegally fill in ballots in favour of the Democrats.

Badr denounced the Brotherhood Thursday as an illegal group which received funds from Iran and plotted sabotage.

At his news conference Friday evening, he said the elections went smoothly in a democratic atmosphere.

"The election results have shown at the masses have the good judgement, which has enabled them to choose as their representative the best elements and the most able to achieve their goals," he said.

UNFICYP mandate renewed for 6 months

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council has voted unanimously to renew the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for another six months until Dec. 15.

The force, numbering just over 2,100 men from eight countries, has been stationed on the island since 1964 to help keep the peace between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

After the vote, Security Council President Thomas Pickering of the United States read an agreed statement expressing support for talks launched last August under U.N. auspices on ways of reunifying the divided island under a federal system of government.

It urged both parties to "redouble their efforts, be flexible and lend the fullest support and cooperation to the efforts of the (U.N.) special representative in Cyprus towards achieving a negotiated, just and lasting settlement."

In a speech after the vote, Ambassador Andreas Mavromatis of Cyprus said a settlement must include the withdrawal of the Turkish armed forces, an end to the occupation and the demilitarisation of the Republic of Cyprus.

He also said there should be a balanced system of international guarantees ensuring the territorial integrity and security of the country.

Turkish settlers implanted in the occupied areas of Cyprus "should be returned whence they came from," and there should be full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"The functionality of the future federal constitution, including deadlock resolution, is of cardinal importance," Mavromatis said, while a just and viable solution would allow a large number of Greek Cypriot refugees to return to their homes under Greek Cypriot administration.

He also appealed to "the other side to prevent further plundering of our cultural heritage," and asked them to cooperate with the

appropriate organs of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Council of Europe.

Speaking on behalf of the Turkish Cypriots, who in 1983 proclaimed a state of their own recognised only by Turkey, Ozer Koray said it was clear the Greek Cypriot side was "not interested in a genuine federation based on equal power-sharing and good-neighbourliness."

He hoped common sense and realism would eventually prevail and that "hopes for a final settlement will not wither in the face of efforts to undermine the basic rights, security and equality of the Turkish Cypriot people."

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar reported this week that in the past six months UNFICYP has been "indispensable in keeping the peace between Greek and Turkish Cypriot sectors."

UNFICYP includes 2,126 soldiers, military police and other personnel from Australia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and Britain. It costs \$13.1 million to maintain the force for a six-month period.

The secretary-general in his report was highly critical of UNFICYP's voluntary funding, which does not meet its requirement. He suggested that the Security Council might wish to consider changing the system of financing from voluntary to assessed contributions.

Only \$6.1 million have been contributed by member states, he said. The accumulated deficit of UNFICYP is \$164.5 million.

Talks announced

President George Vassiliou and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş will meet Perez de Cuellar in New York June 28 and 29, the U.N. announced Friday. The meeting comes at the end of a third round of U.N.-sponsored negotiations between the two leaders, which began in September, to set up a federation to reunite the country.

Rafsanjani victory could spell trouble for Hizbollah

By Samia Nakhoul
Reuters

BEIRUT — The influence of pro-Iranian hardliners in Lebanon is likely to be undermined if moderates win the leadership struggle now believed to be taking place in Tehran, according to political analysts.

They said victory for Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in Iran's presidential elections in August could seriously weaken the Iranian-backed Hizbollah (Party of God).

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death has left the Shi'ite Muslim extremists, thought to hold many of the 17 Westerners kidnapped in Lebanon, anxious about their future, they said.

"If Rafsanjani wins the presidential elections, Hizbollah's future will be threatened," said one Shi'ite analyst in Beirut. "It will not enjoy the privileged treatment it had."

Rafsanjani, now the parliamentary speaker, is widely regarded in the West as a relative moderate keen on improving Iran's external relations.

"Naturally if the moderates come to power they will help secure the release of the hostages (held in Lebanon) in the coming period," Iranian officials in Beirut told Reuters.

Rafsanjani offered Thursday to help to secure the release of nine American hostages if

Washington assisted in tracing three Iranians whom Tehran believes are held by rightwing gunners in Lebanon.

The Iranians and their Lebanese driver went missing in 1982 at a militia checkpoint north of Beirut. The hardline Lebanese Forces militia has denied kidnapping them and security sources in Beirut say the four were killed.

The analysts said Rafsanjani's offer was clearly intended as a moderate overture.

Changing priorities

A Shi'ite politician said Iran under Rafsanjani was likely to channel its resources into reconstruction after the war with Iraq rather than into exporting the Islamic revolution which inspired Hizbollah.

"The revolutionary era has gone with Khomeini's death," he said. "Iran will embark on a new state building phase."

He added that he expected Iranian financial aid to Hizbollah to dwindle if moderates took over in Tehran.

Iran, which under Khomeini chose Lebanon as the main target for Islamic revolution, now gives Hizbollah an estimated \$5 million a month.

It finances hospitals, schools and social offices for Shi'ites, traditionally the largest, poorest and least politically powerful community in Lebanon's sectarian system.

Pro-Iranian militants are believed to be responsible for bombings, kidnappings and hijackings in Lebanon and abroad since the early 1980s to force concessions to benefit Iran.

Western intelligence officials have linked Hizbollah to a string of other attacks, including two suicide bombings which killed nearly 300 U.S. and French servicemen in Beirut in 1983.

With 5,000 full-time militiamen and 4,000 reservists, Hizbollah also regularly attacks Israeli forces in Lebanon.

Hizbollah, whose members are funded, trained and directed by Tehran, swiftly swore its allegiance to President Ali Khomeini when he was named Khomeini's successor as Iranian leader.

But the analysts said that all pro-Iranian Shi'ites knew that, with Khomeini's death, they had lost their real guide.

Hizbollah's Lebanese spiritual leader, Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, told Reuters that Khomeini's death would demoralise his followers in Lebanon but they would still be guided by his revolutionary teachings and political philosophy.

He said "Muslim strugglers" in Lebanon remained committed to carrying out Khomeini's orders to fight Israel and American imperialism and to confront colonialist policies.

"Our strugglers were not among those who worshipped his (Khomeini's) person. They were committed to God, His Prophet and His Message," Fadlallah said.

"They saw in Imam Khomeini a leader preaching (God's) message. When the leader goes, the message remains."

But Fadlallah said Hizbollah would not be weakened if money was dedicated to war reconstruction in Iran as building the Iranian state did not mean abandoning the revolutionary path.

Iran would switch "its methods of support" but would not abandon its protégés, he said. The post-Khomeini period would face serious challenges but he ruled out any major upset in the system.

Pro-Iranian flowers in Lebanon had been left without a father when Khomeini died, he said, but "an orphan is not necessarily always weak. Many orphans have made history."

Officials in the moderate Shi'ite Amal movement, Hizbollah's main rival among Lebanon's 1.3 million Shi'ites, forecast that the balance of power would tilt towards them if moderates took power in Iran.

Amal, a secular organisation, opposes Hizbollah's calls for the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon.



Lebanese supporters mourn the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in a gathering held in the southern suburbs of Beirut

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 73111-19

PROGRAMME ONE
15:30 Koran
15:40 Children programme
17:10 Football
18:00 News summary in Arabic
18:05 North Yemen news message
18:10 Give Me a Break
18:20 Agricultural programme
19:40 Local programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:20 Programme review
21:30 Local programme
21:50 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 La Baby Sitter
18:30 L' Ecole des Fans
19:00 News in French
19:15 Taniteca
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Valerie
21:10 The Franchise Affair
22:00 News in English
22:30 Agatha Christie's Poirot

PRAYER TIMES

05:50 Fajr
06:25 Sunrise/Duha
12:35 Dhuhr
16:16 Asr

19:45 Maghreb
21:20 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweith, Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637285
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrence Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623561
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815917, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fair with the appearance of some clouds at low altitudes. Winds will be northerly to moderate. In Agaba, it will be dusty with northerly

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

fresh winds and calm to wavy sea.

Amman Min./Max. temp. 11 / 24
Agaba 19 / 33
Deserts 10 / 28
Jordan Valley 18 / 32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24, Agaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 46 per cent, Agaba 36 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:
Dr. Yahya Abdul Rajabi 736074
Dr. Mohammad Al Sawra 732056
Dr. Musa Bashir 615487
Firas pharmacy 661912
Ferdous pharmacy 778336
Al Asma pharmacy 678025
Nairovski pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636790
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shmeisat pharmacy 637660

IRBID:
Dr. Ali A. Shuqairi (—)
Al Sharaa pharmacy (985238)
ZARQA:
Dr. Tareq Hijawi 985445

Khalifeh pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Rescue 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Jordan Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 605800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 897467

Complaints 897467
Amman Municipality 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone 623101
Repairs 661101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 773111
Jordan Television 774111
Radio Jordan 680100
Water Authority 815615
Jordan Electricity Authority 636381
Company 636381
RJ Flight Information 08-53200

Queen Alia Intl. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 818813/82
Khaleel Maternity, J. Amn. 64281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn. 64281/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 64282
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmeisani 66417/4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Muasher Hospital 66727/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/57
Al-Ahli, Abdali 66416/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/26
Army, Marka 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/30
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)991071
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)986732
IRBID:
Princess Beena Hospital (02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272215
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital (02)247100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

10:15 Agaba (RJ)
11:30 Kuwait (RJ)
12:00 Rome (RJ)
12:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:30 Tunis, Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)
13:45 Cairo (RJ)
14:00 Kuwait (RJ)
14:15 Laraca (RJ)
14:30 Jeddah (RJ)
14:45 Jeddah (RJ)
15:00 Kuwait (RJ)
15:15 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:45 Cairo (RJ)
18:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:20 Paris (RJ)
18:45 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
18:55 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:00 London (RJ)
19:40 Istanbul (RJ)
19:40 Ankara (RJ)
21:00 Rome (RJ)
01:15 Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

05:20 Dubai (AZ)
09:35 Kuwait (KU)
13:35 Moscow, Sharjah, Doha (GF)
14:30 Moscow, Sharjah, Doha (GF)
14:45 Kuwait (KU)
19:25 Frankfurt (LH)
22:45 Athens (OA)
01:05 London, Cairo (BA)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

08:00 Agaba (RJ)
11:30 Kuwait (RJ)
12:00 Rome (RJ)
12:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:30 Tunis, Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)
13:45 Cairo (RJ)
14:00 Kuwait (RJ)
14:15 Laraca (RJ)
14:30 Jeddah (RJ)
14:45 Jeddah (RJ)
15:00 Kuwait (RJ)
15:15 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:45 Cairo (RJ)
18:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:20 Paris (RJ)
18:45 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
18:55 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:00 London (RJ)
19:40 Istanbul (RJ)
19:40 Ankara (RJ)
21:00 Rome (RJ)
01:15 Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

15:35 Kuwait (KU)
15:45 Doha, Sharjah (GF)
16:00 Tripoli (LH)
17:15 Dubai (EK)
20:25 Rome (LH)
23:30 Athens (OA)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.

Apple 450 / 300
Apricot 350 / 250
Banana (Mukansar) 320 / 270
Beans 300 / 250
Cabbage 60 / 40
Carrots 100 / 100
Cauliflower 220 / 180
Cherry (red) 300 / 250
Cherry (green) 250 / 200
Corn 180 / 100
Cucumbers 200 / 160
Dates 500 / 400
Eggplant 160 / 120
Garlic 300 / 250
Grapes 250 / 200
Grapes (red) 400 / 320
Lemon 50 / 30
Lettuce (per one) 30 / 20
Marrow (large) 30 / 20
Marrow (small) 170 / 140

'No offer made for West Bank students to study in East Bank'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — One of the popular stories that goes with the Palestinian uprising is that of an eight-year-old Palestinian boy, who was caught and interrogated by Israeli soldiers after a stone-throwing protest, admitted that he was encouraged to throw stones by his brother "Mubammad," who turned out to be three years old.

True or otherwise, the story underlines one of the most striking features of the 19-month-old intifada — the involvement in it of youngsters, who can easily be described as the executors of the revolt, and none is more aware of it than the occupation authorities, who have tried almost every trick in the book to contain them. Prolonged closures of schools in the occupied territories is one of the measures adopted by the Israeli army to forestall organized gatherings of protesters.

But that has not actually helped bring down the level of protests and demonstrations sweeping the occupied territories, as is seen every day. However, experts are unanimous that such closures have dealt an additional blow to Palestinian education, already a long-time victim of Israel's systematic campaign to deprive the people under occupation of cultural, social and intellectual growth.

Though advocated by some Israeli officials as a "preventive measure to secure stability", the closure of schools is seen by both local and international circles as an outright denial of a fundamental right of a people.

Many local and international organisations have criticised the occupation authorities' over the closure of schools and universities in the occupied territories. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said recently that it was impossible for West Bank and Gaza schools to make up for the lost time in Palestinian education.

Interestingly, some Palestinian academics say the "forced vacation" of Palestinian students and the lost time in school could be seen as the "national compulsory military service of the state of Palestine."

In any event, the fact remains that Palestinian education has been and still is a victim of occupation and there appears to be very little anyone can do about it.

One of the bright sides (if one chooses to see it so) to the equation is reports from the occupied territories that local committees run makeshift schools in various villages in an attempt to give the basic level of literacy to Palestinian students.

Jordan has always raised alarm over the effects of occupation on West Bank and Gaza education and sought to bring international pressure on Israel to lift its siege of educational institutions in the occupied territories. Recently, the Kingdom signalled its willingness to supervise secondary school examinations (Tawjihi) in the occupied territories despite the severance last year of its administrative and legal relations with the West Bank. A committee has been formed for the purpose but no definite decision has been reached, according to a senior official at the Ministry of Education.

But, the official categorically denied reports in the local press that the Kingdom had offered to take in West Bank students into East Bank schools.

"The ministry did not make such a proposal on the contrary, we encourage West Bank students to resume studies in their own schools," said Ahmad Al Taqi, director of the Examinations Department.

The reported proposal, Taqi said, would be in total contradiction to Jordan's policy of encouraging the Palestinians in the occupied territories not to leave their land.

Jordan seeks ILO help to end Israeli occupation

GENEVA (Petra) — Labour Minister Jamal Al Bdeir Friday called on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the world community at large to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and to pressure Israel into respecting the international community's will, implement all resolutions issued by the United Nations and to recognise the Palestinian legitimate rights including the right to self-determination.

Addressing the 76th session of the ILO, which started here Wednesday, June 7, Bdeir called on the ILO members to support a draft resolution calling for the protection of the Palestinian labourers in the occupied Arab territories.

Bdeir called on ILO to implement two resolutions it passed in 1974 and 1980, calling for support and assistance to the Palestinian people to enhance their steadfastness and to enable them to counter the Israeli policies and practices, designed to evict them from their land.

Bdeir referred to two points in the Arabic version of a report prepared by the special team designated by the ILO director general to study the situations of the labourers in the occupied territories.

The two points deal with what the special team's report has termed as restrictions on imports of vegetables and fruits from the occupied territories and Jordan's support for the inhabitants of these territories.

Bdeir said such incorrect information contained in the third annex of the team's report is aimed at creating false issues, with the ultimate goal of neglecting the major cause — the Palestine question.

"Such information constitutes a propaganda tool, which Israel is using to influence the international opinion and try to clean its image."

"In this regard," Bdeir noted, "Jordan has continued its support for the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories until 1988 when Amman took its decision, severing legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank."

Concerning the restrictions on imports of vegetables and fruits from the West Bank, as spelled out in annex three of the team's report, Bdeir said Jordan was importing large quantities of fruit and vegetables from the West Bank. However, "there are no such restrictions."

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Samia Al Zaru at Alia Art Gallery (Flying Carpet).
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabas at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of paintings by mentally handicapped children at Nazik Al Hariri Special Education Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of cartoons by Omar Sha'ban at the University of Jordan.
- ★ A photography exhibition on Jordan by Francis Chaverou at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.
- ★ A photo exhibition on Bertolt Brecht's life and famous theatre performances at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Yarmouk University — 10:00 a.m.

FILMS

- ★ A feature film entitled "Sweet Dreams" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.
- ★ A German video film entitled "Die Kahle Wampe" (English subtitled) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

58,618 students to take Tawjihi exams

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 58,618 students who completed their secondary education in Jordanian schools will take the Tawjihi examination set by the Ministry of Education on June 15, according to an official statement issued here Saturday.

This will be the second and final examination session which comes at the conclusion of the 1988-1989 scholastic year in Jordan, and the results will be added to those obtained by the same students in January when they sat for the first session.

The eight-day examination session will be taken by students of the literary, scientific, commercial, agricultural, industrial, nursing and hotel management streams who had studied in public or private schools in the country, according to the announcement.

The final results are normally released by the end of July, with sufficient time allowed for the students to enrol at universities which reopen at least one month later.

Jerash Festival begins on July 5

By Mariam M. Shahin and Rania Atalla

AMMAN — Jordan's window of culture to the world — the Jerash Festival, which has become an eagerly awaited annual event — will open its shutters for the eighth consecutive year to participants and visitors from all over the world from July 5 to July 20 with an impressive array of cultural treats.

The festival, staged in the well-preserved ruins of the ancient Greco-Roman city, will host cultural activities from seven Arab and 12 non-Arab countries.

Addressing a press conference Saturday evening, Laila Sharaf, deputy chairperson of the Royal National Committee of the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, said an intense international campaign was underway to publicise the event in the Gulf states, Europe, the Far East and the United States.

With an unprecedented publicity campaign, the 1989 Jerash Festival is expected to be the best attended festival to date, according to Akram Masarweh, this year's festival director.

The festival comes at a time when Jordan has made visible and strenuous efforts to promote its tourism industry in an attempt to generate additional revenue

for the country, among other things. Sharaf stressed that no payment in foreign currency would be made to Jerash Festival participants from outside or inside Jordan.

"The Jerash Festival will pay for everything in Jordanian dinars," Sharaf said in a reply to a question whether it was appropriate to hold the festival "at a time such as this." She pointed out that even countries which were in the middle of wars (i.e. European nations during the World War I and World War II) had continued and even increased their cultural activities.

Sharaf expressed surprise and sorrow that any Jordanian should doubt whether or not the festival would benefit the country. "It is absolutely necessary that the country's economy receives a boost and events such as the festival is one way of doing that,"



Jerash Festival committee members Saturday brief reporters on the programme of the annual cultural event (Petra photo)

she said.

Hussein Dabbas, head of public relations, information and marketing committee of Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national carrier, pointed out that 1989 is the first year that the Jerash Festival has been actively promoted outside Jordan and the Middle East. Royal Jordanian has produced a wide variety of promotional material covering all aspects of the festival.

Ten different travel packages produced for the nine Arab countries, mostly in the Arabian Gulf, were put together in an attempt to lure the citizens of these countries as well as expatriates into attending the festival. RJ went so far as to produce individualised brochures for each of the ten countries.

The brochures in the packages cite the low prices in that country's currency, rather than in Jordanian dinars or American dollars in order to give the potential visitors a feeling of "familiarity."

Dabbas pointed out that the airfare and the cost of accommodation and the festival tickets themselves have been kept at an absolute minimum in an attempt to make the festival affordable to a larger number of people. "RJ is just barely covering the overheads," he said.

According to Sharaf, the festival is not a commercial project as such, but rather a cultural activity where Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike will have an opportunity to create and maintain cultural links with one another. She pointed out that "no cultural festival anywhere is meant to make money."

"This year, the aim is also to promote Jordan as a touristic place, and with the tremendous group effort that has been exerted, this is what the result is likely to be," Masarweh said.

Masarweh told reporters that last year the Jerash Festival posted a deficit of JD 29,000 and this year the expected deficit was not more than JD 19,000. The government has pledged to make a contribution of JD 70,000 annually.

Sharaf pointed out that in previous years certain participants, from Arab countries, were paid because "their participation was instrumental in drawing large crowds" and their countries did not have budget allocations despite their enormous popularity. Most participants, Sharaf pointed out, are sponsored by their home countries. This year the Jerash Festival committee has sponsored only Jordanian participants.

As assistant chairperson of the Jerash Festival Committee, Sharaf publicly thanked the government of Japan for its gift of a sophisticated sound acoustic system for the festival. The equipment is worth JD 175,000, she said.

The Jerash programmes have been drawn up in such a way to accommodate fans of both Arabic and foreign cultures. Every evening a major attraction will be either an Arab or foreign cultural show. French and Russian ballet troupes will perform as well as folklore groups from Trinidad and the United States among other countries. Egypt's contribution will include an Arabic play entitled Salome, while Lebanon's Rabee Al Khooli and Morocco's Samira Sa'eed are likely to please the crowds with their popular songs. Trinidad, Sweden and Japan are three newcomers to the festival, sending entries for the first time.

Sharaf pointed out that entries presenting ballet or opera performances, which are relatively foreign to Jordanian culture, have won increasing audiences over the years.

Expatriates, officials discuss establishment of university

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian expatriates working and living in the Arab countries held a meeting in Amman Saturday to discuss the establishment of the University of Applied Sciences, a private university which would provide education to the children of Jordanian expatriates.

A total of 51 expatriates living in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states met with Saleh Al Khasawneh, the secretary general of the Ministry of Labour, and Azmi Al Muhtaseb, the director of the ministry's Department of

Expatriates, to review steps taken to set up the projected university.

A statement following the meeting announced that Saif Al Ramahi, Mohammad Bani Hani, Mohammad Samih Al Khayyat, Hilmi Nasif and Mohammad Abu Hassan were elected to represent the expatriates when the university project comes up for discussion at the fifth expatriates conference to be held in Amman next month.

Muhtaseb said that the conference, which will begin on July 8, was expected to announce the

start of the university project.

In April this year, Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf announced that they had raised 40 per cent of the JD 10 million capital needed for the university project which will be carried out within the Amman region.

According to Ramahi, nearly 90 per cent of the seats in the new university will be assigned for children of Jordanian expatriates, a move that will ensure an inflow of between JD 300 and JD 500 million in foreign currency into Jordan on an annual basis.

ABN chief returns from Paris talks on drug addiction

AMMAN (J.T.) — Colonel Hashem Al Qaisi, director of the Amman-based Arab Bureau for Narcotics (ABN) has returned to Amman after representing the Arab Interior Ministers Council at international conferences on means to address drug addiction problem and alcoholism held in Paris in the past week.

Qaisi said that he presented to the two conferences an outline of the Arab World's endeavours to deal with addiction on the national, Pan-Arab, regional and international levels.

The Arab Interior Ministers' Council, which entrusted Qaisi with the mission, organised a meeting in Amman last month to discuss the problem of continuous smuggling and drug trafficking operations.

The council's secretary-general, Akram Ibrahim, said that the council's operations are to combat drug trafficking, ensure greater measures of security for the Arab World and help national authorities to establish security and stability.

Jewellery smuggler arrested

AMMAN (J.T.) — Security men have foiled an attempt to smuggle JD 250,000 worth of jewellery and gold into the country, according to a report in the local press.

The report in Al Dustour daily said that a 57-year-old driver from a neighbouring Arab country was apprehended while trying to peddle the goods in the local market.

The report said that the man, identified only as A.M.J., had been in the habit of bringing in large amounts of gold, diamonds, wrist watches and other precious

stones in a bag which he carried in his car as he travelled between Amman and the capital of the unnamed Arab country.

It said that the man admitted that he used to slash away some of the gold and precious stones in a hole in the ground and kept the rest in a safe deposit box of a local bank.

The police kept a close watch on the man and caught him red-handed, the report said. It quoted officials as saying that a JD 100,000 in fines could be imposed on the man who has now been

turned over to the authorities for trial.

A report in Al Ra'i daily Saturday said that police in Zarqa region captured a number of thieves and frauds since March 1989.

It said that one of those apprehended was a 48-year-old, who had posed as a municipality engineer in Zarqa and was able to collect hundreds of dinars from owners of restaurants and stores who had failed to pay fees for renewing licences for their stores.

Amman Municipality postpones 2 projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Greater Amman Municipality has decided to put off the implementation of two development projects within Amman in view of the present economic and financial difficulties the country is now facing, but will not abandon plans for improving municipal services in the capital, Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh announced in a newspaper interview recently.

The Greater Amman Municipality has decided to put off a project which entails the construction of a highway that would link the Wadi Al Haddadeh district of Amman with Irbid in the northern regions of the country. Rawabdeh said in an interview with the Sawt Al Shaab daily.

This project, which is expected to cost JD 20 million, entails opening side-roads and the appropriation of land and buildings located at Jabal Nuzha, Al Hussein Refugee Camp and Jubeha, Rawabdeh noted.

He said that the second project

to be put off indefinitely is the construction of traffic lights and junctions in the Amman area.

Rawabdeh said that plans are going ahead for the implementation of a project for the development of the capital's central regions which is inhabited by some 35,000 residents.

The JD 6 million project entails providing better health and education services, building new streets and organising traffic directions, Rawabdeh explained.

He said that the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will be involved in the implementation of the project, since the area in question contains a good number of archaeological sites.

"This is a large project which will take 10 years to complete, but the reorganisation of streets and roads will be completed within two years," Rawabdeh added.

The Greater Amman Municipality is spending some JD 400,000 annually on building public gardens, but municipal services which include constructing roads and cleaning, garbage disposal,



Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh

water and other services, including infrastructure projects, consume most of the remaining portion of the JD 30 million budget, Rawabdeh pointed out.

He said that both Jordanians and tourists with deep satisfaction the cleanliness of the capital, thanks to the diligent work of some 2,000 workers involved in municipal services and the cooperation of Amman residents in this respect.

But Rawabdeh said that services in Amman are far from being 100 per cent satisfactory. He said that had the municipality had sufficient funds it would have built public libraries, set up museums, theatres, public gardens and public squares and it would have introduced more improvements to the poorer districts.

The municipality, Rawabdeh pointed out, has set up three public balls; while a fourth is being contemplated to be set up in Abdali district.

He said the projected hall could serve as a centre for seminars, conferences and for Amman residents to hold wedding celebrations and other occasions in addition to cultural events.

The municipality will soon hold a seminar to allow university professors, intellectuals and experts to decide on the nature of the fourth public ball which would be adjoined with utilities and public services, Rawabdeh noted.

Referring to the Amman Development Corporation (ADC), Rawabdeh said that it is responsible for projects that complement the municipality's work. Owned and operated by the municipality in cooperation with the Housing Bank and the Pension Fund, the ADC operates on purely commercial basis, Rawabdeh noted.

He said it has built parking areas in Amman, the King Abdullah Public Gardens and stores that were let to the public. He said the door is open for major organisations to join the three institutions in carrying out further projects in the capital.



The 22s Al Ain public garden is one of the many projects implemented by the Greater Amman Municipality (File photo)

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

ASSAD RETURNS FROM MOROCCO: Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad has returned to Amman after taking part in the Moroccan Academy Festival which was organised in Paris in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in the past week (Petra).

NO HIKE IN TISSUE PAPER PRICES: The Ministry of Supply has turned down a request by manufacturers of tissue paper to raise their products by 30 per cent. Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub said that all manufacturers have to abide by the price rates set by the ministry, or face fines and prosecution (Petra).

JORDAN TO ATTEND UNESCO TALKS: Jordan is to take part in the 45th general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which will open in Paris in November. The five-day conference will discuss the organisation's plan of action for the years 1990 and 1991 and UNESCO's general budget (Petra).

SUMMER CLUBS IN AMMAN: The Education Department in the Greater Amman region announced that it will open 10 summer clubs for the benefit of students. An announcement said that the clubs will open between July 22 and Aug. 9 and will be set up at schools to offer the students a chance to do cultural and sports activities under the supervision of officials appointed by the ministry of education (Petra).

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF: The Ministry of Social Development has decided to open a new class at Al Amal School for the Deaf raising the standard of their education to that of the first secondary classes so as to enable the deaf students receive further education. This step falls within the framework of the ministry's endeavours to promote the standard of the deaf and to enable them mingle with the society they live in (Petra).

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Public Security Department's (PSD) Public Relations Department Director Brigadier Ibrahim Harb has represented Jordan at the three-day meetings of the fifth conference on public relations in Arab security departments which convened in Tunis. The conference reached a number of recommendations which will be submitted to the general secretariat of the Arab Interior Ministers' Council for Ratification (Petra).

Jerash Festival for Arts & Culture invites all interested photographers, Jordanians and residents, to participate in the photography exhibition which will be held during the activities of the 8th Jerash Festival for Arts & Culture during the period between July 5-20, 1989.

TERMS OF PARTICIPATION:

1. The artists may participate with no more than 3 photos.
2. Each photo should measure 30x40 cm and should be fixed to a frame.
3. Photos should be coloured or black and white.
4. Theme: "ASPECTS OF JORDAN"
 - a) Bedouin b) Countryside c) City
5. Photos must depict the Jordanian environment and character and must not have been exhibited previously.
6. All photos should indicate the following:
 - Name and address of photographer
 - The year photograph was taken
 - Type of film used
 (Information should be placed at the back of each photo)
7. All photos will be exhibited at the 8th Jerash Festival.
8. Kindly submit all entries to: THE JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, Jebel Weibdeh Park - Tel. 630128
9. Prizes will be awarded for winners and will be announced during a special event in the 8th Jerash Festival.

Jordan Times

الوقت للصحافة والاعلام في الأردن

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Do us a favour

IT WAS not at all surprising to see the American delegate vetoing a U.N. Security Council resolution deploring Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip since America's blatant use of its international clout has become a way of life at the world body. But what was indeed surprising was the impressive choice of words and phrases that the U.S. delegate, Thomas Pickering, offered in justifying the veto. First of all, Pickering voiced American concern over the "continuing violence" in the Occupied Territories, escalation of attacks on Palestinians by Jewish settlers, commando infiltration attempts against Israel through Lebanon and inter-Palestinian violence and referred to what he said were "active (American) efforts" to bring about "political dialogue." Then he spiced it up with a reference to a recent call by Secretary of State James Baker on Israel to drop its expansionist plans. Next, he threw in American support for the Israeli plan for Palestinian elections in the Occupied Territories as an initiative to which "we find no other workable alternative." (Israel should be gratified that its trust is not misplaced in the Americans who can be relied on to drum up support for the plan at every forum and at every given opportunity.)

The clinch, as we see it, in what Pickering said was somewhere in the middle of the lengthy statement. "...The United States has repeatedly urged that, in addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Security Council refrain from unhelpful, divisive, one-sided rhetoric," he said. Let us, for a minute, overlook the three adjectives and resist the urge to ask Washington to ask itself who's being "unhelpful, divisive" and "one-sided," and read Pickering's next sentence. "...We have urged that the Council use its considerable authority to help reduce tensions and foster a spirit of accommodation and mutual trust in the region."

We cannot hnl ask; Is it not American weapons and military technology as well as Washington's almost unlimited moral and financial support for Israel that keep tensions high in the Middle East?

Is it not the Arab World, over the past years, which has fostered the spirit of accommodation by dropping hardline positions and accepting the concept of coexistence and security and stability for all countries in the region?

Is it not the Palestinian people, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), who are trying their best to build mutual trust even at the cost of splits and differences within their own ranks?

Put the answers to these questions together and what we get is majority support in the Security Council for the moderate, objective and reasonable approach that the Arab and non-aligned worlds have adopted towards the Middle East conflict. Needless to say, such support is indeed the target of American criticism, which has very little to do with the draft resolution that was killed Friday.

If anything, the U.S. should be the last to refer to the "considerable authority" of the Security Council since Washington itself has been highly instrumental, through its mighty sword of veto over the decades, in undermining the effective powers of the Council and imposing a muzzle on realistic moves towards peace in regional conflicts. Is it any secret that the U.S. stands isolated from the other four permanent members of the Security Council with its opposition to the idea of an international peace conference on the Middle East? The American spirit of "accommodation" and "mutual trust" disappear into thin air when it comes to this question.

Let us Arabs not deceive ourselves nor allow anyone to deceive us. Quite simply, Friday's American veto was perfectly in line with Washington's staunch support for Israel and its eagerness to offer a defensive shield for the Zionist state against criticism. It is an inevitable reality which will rear its head whenever Israel is in the dock at the U.N., but will the U.S., for once, accept it as such and abandon its pretenses? If it does, then it will be a big relief for all since there will no longer be any ambiguity over peace efforts and every party will know where it stands. That will be the greatest favour that the U.S. can do to the international community.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Saturday the Arabic daily newspapers commented on the anniversary of Army Day and the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt. Al Ra'i daily said the anniversary is a reminder to the Jordanian people of their forefathers' sacrifices during their struggle to liberate the Arab Homeland. The paper noted that Al Hussein Ibn Ali, the leader of the Great Arab Revolt, left traditions and principles which are being implemented to this day by his great grandson King Hussein. In accordance with the spirit of the Great Arab Revolt, King Hussein stressed Arab unity and cooperation at the 1987 extraordinary summit in Amman. He also has been an unbending supporter of Iraq during its nine year war against Iran and a staunch supporter of the Palestinian people in their quest to regain their homeland, the paper said.

Al Ra'i columnist Abdul Rahim Omar writes that despite numerous efforts by various parties to bring about change in Lebanon, nothing has been accomplished. The writer questions the power invested in a three-member mediation committee appointed by the Arab League which has apparently not been able to accomplish much, just as its numerous predecessors. According to Omar, the Arab countries have realised that the strife in Lebanon was caused by Israel. Israel's aim was to divert the attention of the Arab World from the Arab lands which it occupies. Lebanon, the writer asserts, is a bleeding wound in the heart of the Arab Nation, which must heal at any cost. He adds that through Lebanon Israel is creating divisions among Arab brothers.

Al Dustour writes that the Great Arab Revolt is a continuation of the campaign launched by the Prophet Mohammad 15 centuries ago to both unite and liberate the Arab Nation. Al Hussein Ibn Ali, who led the Great Arab Revolt earlier this century, achieved unity and freedom for the Arabs who were living under the yolk of colonialism and oppression. The revolt, the paper added, ignited a new Arab awakening which eventually led to the end of colonial rule in the Arab World.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

An agenda for the Central Bank

AMMAN — In a sporting spirit I congratulate Dr. Said Nabulsi for his return to the helm of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), which he ran between 1973 to 1985. I sincerely wish him success in accomplishing the difficult mission he was called upon by the new government to accomplish. After all the gainer from his success, and the loser from his failure is the national economy at large. I did, however, take an exception towards his return to the CBJ, and I expressed my point of view in a civilised manner, through the official channels, prior to the decision. But since I was overruled, and since the governor did take charge of his responsibilities at this sensitive point in time, it is only fair to him as a person, and to the CBJ as an institution to be given the chance to act freely and succeed, and to receive all the possible support without any undue hindrance.

In front of the Central Bank lies numerous tasks that cannot wait any longer, and must be resolved one way or another, sooner than later, because they do not essentially need too much research and detailed information. The decision is a matter of policy or line of thinking, with of course some calculations of the benefits and costs that are involved in each option.

The urgent agenda we set in front of the new governor includes:

1. The JD exchange rate — Should it be fixed or flexible, should it be pegged to the dollar or to a basket of foreign currencies, would the basket be that of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) or

a special basket tailored to the needs of Jordan and reflecting the shares of its trade and financial relations with the world. What would be the contents of such a basket, the weight of each component, and the limits of allowed fluctuation above and below the basket value. And finally, how the CBJ will make the exchange rate respond to inflation rate, currently running at 14 per cent p.a. as estimated by the experts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

2. Interest rates on the JD — Will interest continue to be floated to find its adequate level in the market, or will the CBJ fix interest rates? If CBJ is interested in fixing interest rates on all deposits and credit facilities, will it set ceilings i.e., maximum levels, or floors i.e., minimum levels? In other words, is the CBJ now for raising the rates, to strengthen the JD and combat capital flight and hinder dollarisation, or for lowering the rates to encourage investment in marginal projects? In general, will the real interest rate on the JD be positive or negative, and in what manner will the interest rate take inflation into account?

3. Will the moneychangers be reinstated and allowed back to business as usual, and will a new law be issued to regulate moneychanging activities, and replace the cancelled law, or will the subject be kept on hold until after we recover stability and confidence? If the moneychangers are about to be reintroduced

to the market, what delays the release of their funds and books, and the collection of their rights and the discharge of their liabilities towards ordinary citizen who are waiting since four months?

4. What is the CBJ plan to put banks back into order and under control? It is common knowledge that some banks do not take law and regulations seriously, and that the Central Bank is appeasing them.

5. How would the CBJ deal with the black market that deals openly in foreign exchange at 8 to 10 per cent higher than the official rates and until when that market will be allowed to attract a major chunk of the country's receipts in foreign exchange? Will the CBJ think of economic tools or tough measures, or will it continue to ignore the situation as if it does not exist?

6. The banks credit — How will the ceilings be defined, and how the priorities will be determined? Will the CBJ try to act independently from the economic and fiscal policies and the corrective programme, or as a part of the economic team, and in full coordination with it?

We have no doubt that these and other issues are in the mind of the new management in the Central Bank. We hope that clear and convincing positions towards these issues will be reached very soon, in order to restore a good level of confidence and certainty.

Hun Sen emerges as pivotal leader

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Prime Minister Hun Sen, a dedicated Communist who lost an eye fighting for the Khmer Rouge, is kissing babies these days like any Western politician seeking popular support. He also has emerged as a key figure in resolving Cambodia's civil war.

Earlier dismissed by the West as a puppet of the Vietnamese, Hun Sen is preparing to run a country that Hanoi promises will be free of all its troops by Sept. 30.

In the meantime, he has stepped up negotiations with Cambodia resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and others to end a guerrilla war that is sapping the country's limited resources and energy.

One of world's youngest government heads, the 36-year-old Hun Sen has impressed diplomats and Western aid officials in Phnom Penh.

"He began as a country boy. Now, he's by far the most intelligent of the lot (among Cambodia's leaders)," says a senior Soviet diplomat.

When interviewed by the press in 1980, Hun Sen spouted Marxist jargon in response to questions submitted in advance and appeared to have a poor grasp of issues. He spoke only Cambodian.

Today, Hun Sen easily fields questions from the floor and reportedly has picked up an impressive range of knowledge through late-night study, foreign trips and daily staff briefings. Aides say he is progressing well in English, French and Vietnamese.

He also has picked up democratic-style politicking, driving his own car into villages, listening farmers' grievances and berating ineffective officials on frequent inspection tours. He takes time

dians, he remains a father figure who presided over an era of peace before his 1970 overthrow and the apocalyptic events it precipitated.

Hun Sen, on the other hand,

POLITICAL PROFILE

out to play soccer and volleyball on civil service teams.

Hun Sen may well be preparing for an election or at least a popularity contest with Sihanouk, who said last month he might return to Phnom Penh. The prime minister appears to realise he is working at a disadvantage.

Despite his current association with the hated Khmer Rouge in the resistance coalition, Sihanouk still commands widespread affection. Especially for older Cambo-

fought with the Khmer Rouge and remains a Communist in a land where the ideology was implemented with extreme brutality.

"The people don't like socialism," he admitted to a journalist recently.

Hun Sen, however, has been the key proponent of economic and political liberalisation, and Western aid officials say he gets things done in a government rife with inefficiency and corruption.

He has maintained a clean image and appears to live modestly, although there are widespread rumours that his wife is involved in illicit business deals.

Hun Sen's formal education stopped after high school when he joined Communist rebels fighting the Phnom Penh government. Some Western historians say he fled in 1967, but recently he reportedly told Sihanouk that he joined the guerrillas in 1970 because the prince himself had sided with the Khmer Rouge and called for a war against the U.S.-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The official biography says Hun Sen was born in northeastern province of Kompong Cham. He rose rapidly in Khmer Rouge ranks to command a division and was wounded five times, losing an eye to an artillery shell in an

April 16, 1975, attack on a government camp.

A day later, the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh to end the war and begin a reign of terror. How far, if at all, Hun Sen participated in Khmer Rouge atrocities is not known.

Phnom Penh officials play up his early opposition to the leadership and his defection in 1977, when Hun Sen and a number of other commanders fled to the Vietnamese and formed the core of a Hanoi-sponsored drive against the Khmer Rouge.

In January 1979, Hanoi's troops entered Phnom Penh and Hun Sen came out of the jungles to become, the youngest — and perhaps most inexperienced — foreign minister in the world. In January, 1983, he was named chairman of the council of ministers, or prime minister.

The changing face of Taiwan

TO many observers both at home and abroad, the years 1987 and 1988 mark the beginning of a new era for Taiwan. Over the past year, it seems, the only constant in this island state has been change. While most people with at least a superficial knowledge of Taiwan would consider rapid economic growth to be the nation's most outstanding success story, this factor has been overshadowed during the past year by even more striking achievements in the area of social and political liberalisation. Among the most prominent of these reforms was the lifting of the Emergency Decree that activated martial law (in force for almost four decades) on July 15, 1987; the abolishment of most foreign exchange controls at about the same time; the relaxation of restrictions on newspapers (the number of pages, as well as registration of new dailies).

These events, which have taken place in scarcely more than a year, add up to more than all the cumulative political reforms of past decades. It is not surprising that a prominent political science professor at National Taiwan University characterises the present situation of commenting under the Taiwan's current momentum for reform, "change is the rule, and maintenance of the status quo is the exception."

Taiwanese society is indeed on the move, but the movement is not spontaneous; instead, it is pulled along by progress among the people and the government. Every facet of the island's burgeoning social change is shaped by economic, political, and educational factors. A multitude of features now contribute to the new look of society on Taiwan.

On the political scene, ongoing rapid reform is building up a more democratic political mechanism and encouraging more people to take an interest in — even participate in — the governmental decision-making process. The "Democratic Progressive Party," formed in 1986, has ushered in the first true partisan opposition in the history of China. The ending of martial law, which at any rate was not strictly enforced in its later years, provided strong evidence of the late President Chiang Ching-kuo's commitment to democratic reform. And almost as soon as he succeeded as head of state following Chiang's death on Jan. 13, 1988, President Lee Teng-bui reaffirmed the government's determination to carry on with the reforms initiated by his predecessor. Even as it brings greater democracy, this process of political liberalisation encourages social change.

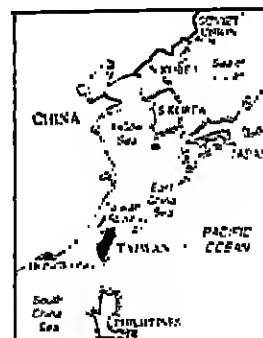
In the past, it was economic expansion that provided Taiwan with much of its status in the world community. Per capita

GNP grew at an annual rate of 8 per cent of the past 15 years, reaching nearly \$5,000 in 1987. Large trade surpluses year after year boosted the nation's foreign exchange reserves to a mountainous \$75 billion, the second-highest in the world, at the end of that year. And this spectacular achievement was accompanied by a distribution of wealth almost unparalleled for its equality, with the richest 20 per cent of the population earning just 4.6 times as much as the poorest 20 per cent. High economic growth rates plus an equitable distribution of wealth have created in Taiwan a huge middle class that plays an increasingly important role in the island's society. To a great extent, the economic and political expectations of this middle class are determining the directions of the nation's future development.

Economic development

Economic development has also brought with it rapid urbanisation, caused in large part by the changing economic structure and increasing social mobility. The motive force behind this change has been industrialisation. Between 1950 and 1980, the percentage of the Taiwan's total ex-

ports comprised of industrial products skyrocketed from a mere 10 to 90 per cent; for farm products, the movement was exactly the opposite. This speedy industrialisation has led to a migration of labour from rural to urban areas. Better education has also prompted young people to seek job opportunities in the cities, which are perceived as more promising places for personal development.



Workers, too, have been taking to the streets to make their grievances known. Taiwan's five million workers have formed the backbone of the island's economic development, and some of them have come to the conclusion that they have not been adequately compensated for their contributions. They are therefore organising unions and forming coalitions and pressing their demands through group action. (They have little confidence in the Chinese Federation of

Labour, which was set up by the government in 1948). They even established their own Labour Party last year. And, to give their voices more strength, they have resorted to strikes like the May Day walkout by train engineers, which was disguised as a collective taking of leave.

The government responded to heightened worker consciousness by establishing the Council of Labour Affairs in 1987. This body is expected to be elevated to ministry status within a year.

The main social forces for reform in Taiwan are made up of farmers, workers, environmentalists, and other groups pursuing a larger share of wealth and power. Most of the members of these groups see themselves as underdogs, the dominated elements of society. And today they find themselves gaining strength from better education, greater legal protection, and increased media attention.

What will be the end result of all this ferment and change? As a pop song has it, "Tomorrow will be better." Basically, the trend toward liberalisation and democratisation is irreversible; it will give people a greater voice in their economic activities, and will therefore work for their interests in the long term. The trend will also allow the people greater and more direct political participation, and will give them better access to education and information.

Haughey faces a crucial test

By Paul Majendie
Reuters

DUBLIN — Do the Irish trust Prime Minister Charles Haughey enough to give him free rein in power?

Four times in his seesaw career they have said no to an overall majority for the self-made millionaire known as the great survivor.

Now, after taking a calculated gamble that could backfire on him, Haughey hopes it will be fifth time lucky in Ireland's general election June 15.

Then he can concentrate on getting into the history books as the man who righted Ireland's debt-ridden economy.

Haughey's patience ran out when his minority Fianna Fail (soldiers of destiny) government was defeated in parliament last month for the sixth time in two years.

He decided on a snap election, with his popularity at an all-time high. Voters praised Haughey, 63, for embarking on a campaign of draconian state-spending cuts to save Ireland from the verge of bankruptcy.

This export-oriented island on

the edge of Europe had built up a mountainous national debt of \$38 billion. He slashed health and education budgets, cut the civil service and negotiated inflation-linked wage rises with unions.

Borrowing has been stabilised, inflation is down to 3.3 per cent and a healthy trade surplus built up.

But almost one in five are still jobless, up to 30,000 people emigrate every year to Australia, Britain and North America, and Ireland ranks behind Greece and Portugal as the third poorest member of the European Community.

Poignant notices have appeared on several doorways in Donegal, the impoverished northwest tip of Ireland, saying "politicians and election workers are requested not to call. Family emigrating next week."

One out of every ten punts produced by the Irish economy still goes in national debt interest repayments.

Fine Gael and the Progressive Democrats, the centre-right opposition parties who formed a pre-election coalition, argue that Haughey could not have achieved so much without their help.

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What exposes children to coronary disease

By Dr. Salma H. Badraddin

A well-balanced diet with low fat and cholesterol together with physical activities on a regular basis are recommended for all children to maintain ideal bodyweight.

NO THANKS, no dessert for me now that I'm in my forties, I better watch and eat. I don't want to end up with a heart attack. I overheard a young man say that at a dinner party we were attending. I wanted to tell this gentleman that the time to have started watching his diet was when he was four instead of forty. The American National Institute of Health Consensus Conference on Lowering Blood Cholesterol to prevent Heart Disease recommends that "children with blood cholesterol levels between 170 to 185 mg/dl should be counselled regarding diet and other cardiovascular risk factors."

style especially food habits, are developed in childhood, these children along with their parents were invited to attend a series of counselling sessions at the University's Community Health Centre. A well-balanced diet with low fat and cholesterol together with physical activities on a regular basis was recommended for all children to maintain them at their ideal body weight. Other preventive measures that were recommended included complete abstinence from smoking and alcohol. Five questions that frequently came up during these counselling sessions were: Q. How can any child have high blood cholesterol when he/she is

so thin? A. There is a common misconception that only obese or fat people have high cholesterol levels. Since many foods high in cholesterol are also high in fat, such as milk, butter and red meat, people whose consumption of these food products is high also tend to be overweight. Q. Can children with a family tendency lower their serum cholesterol levels by modifying their diets? A. Although children with a family tendency do have an exaggerated response to dietary cholesterol and saturated fat as compared to other children, strict dietary control can prevent the blood cholesterol from becoming dangerously high. Q. As long as one avoids high cholesterol foods such as eggs and organ meats, one does not have to worry about cholesterol. A. Contrary to popular belief, it is not only the cholesterol content of the diet but also the total fat intake which influences

blood cholesterol levels. Therefore a person who avoids eggs or organ meats, but consumes plenty of milk and milk products and uses ghee for cooking is more likely to have high blood cholesterol than a person who consumes eggs but has a very low fat intake. Most of the children in the study regularly consumed milk and milk products, such as cheese and ice cream, which contributed substantially to their cholesterol and saturated fat intake. Some points to remember regarding the fats in your children's diet: (a) Use oil instead of ghee in cooking and that too in moderation. (b) Reduce the intake of fried snacks such as chips, samosas, kebabs, and nimco snacks. (c) If fresh buffalo milk is used, skim off excess fat. (d) Avoid excessive amounts of meat and chicken. A child consuming a balanced diet needs no more than 4-5 oz meat a day, for

example a chicken tikka or a large hamburger. (e) Reduce the consumption of cheese and ice cream. Q. Why control the intake of chicken since it contains no cholesterol? A. Western literature recommends substituting beef or red meat with chicken and fish, which has led people to believe that only red meats contain cholesterol. The cholesterol content of 3 1/2 oz. of these foods are beef 100 mg, mutton 100 mg, chicken 85 mg and fish 60 mg. White meat is recommended as it has a lower saturated fat content than red meats. Since beef and mutton have the same cholesterol value, there is no justification for substituting beef with mutton. Intake of fish should be encouraged, since it contains less fat and cholesterol and has a protective effect against cardiovascular diseases. Q. What else should children eat to satisfy their hunger and

needs for energy? A. A child should get most of his or her energy from, bread, rice, potatoes or other cereal and grains, with about 30 per cent to be provided by fats and oils. Protein is not required for energy, but is needed for growth and other body functions. Protein can also be obtained from dals, beans and channa as these are high in nutrients, protein and fibre, but contain only a trace of fats. The children studied did not eat enough vegetables and dals, simply because they were not cooked often at home. Some vegetables or dals should be included daily in a child's diet. If children are to develop health eating habits, the family's eating patterns must also change. Children cannot be expected to enjoy a meal of vegetables, dals and fruits, when the head of the household does not consider a meal complete without a meat dish and a dessert! — Dawn



Protein is needed for growth and other body functions

Eiffel Tower, at 100, has defeated its critics

Mary Blaine

PARIS — After the close of the 1889 world's fair, of which it had been the untested star, there was talk of junking the Eiffel Tower or transforming it. Why not cover it in tiles for the 1900 world's fair, suggested one improver, or festoon it in metal frills? An architect named Gaudier recommended that it be turned into a multi-level pagoda. Another named Samson submitted a project in which the tower was thickened and covered entirely in soil and grass, with a winding road spiralling its waist and a waterfall cascading from its top.

The Eiffel Tower remained unscathed to celebrate its centennial this year; unlovely perhaps but much loved, celebrated in paint by Seurat, Rousseau, Delaunay and Chagall and in words by Apollinaire, Aragon and Roland Barthes. In retrospect, the tower was original but inevitable. As early as 1833 an English engineer named Trevithick suggested that a 1,000 foot (304.80-metre) metal tower be erected to celebrate the passage of the 1832 Reform Bill, and in 1876, again unsuccessfully, a metal tower was proposed for the Philadelphia world's fair. In June, 1884, five months before the formal announcement of the 1889 Paris world's fair, a Swiss engineer named Maurice Koechlin drew a plan for a 300-metre metal pylon standing on four metal feet. Koechlin was an employee of the world-famous engineer Gustave Eiffel. The 1889 exhibition and its most famous monument are the subject of a show at the Musée d'Orsay, "1889: La Tour Eiffel et l'exposition universelle" (until Aug. 15), which includes Koechlin's sketch as well as such spin-offs as an Eiffel tower-shaped birdcage. A plan outlined on the exhibition's floor shows that the tower's base was surrounded by pavilions from minor powers such as Bolivia, Panama and Norway, a sign of prudence, perhaps, for it seemed abundantly clear (and still does to anyone standing beneath it) that the tower would fall down. World's fairs represent the lofty and the daffy in ephemeral collusion, and 1889 was no excep-



The Eiffel Tower as seen by Robert Delaunay.

tion. It also had themes specific to its date: celebration of the centennial of the French Revolution without scaring off participating monarchies; the need to show a profit, which it did (the previous fair, in 1878, ended in deficit); using a fair as means to rejoice in the new prosperity and to provide at least temporary work for the many unemployed. There was also technology to flaunt: The fair marks the apogee of 19th-century metal architecture and France's first widespread use of electric light. Even before the decree announcing the exposition, there had been talk of a 300-meter tower, and architects were working on designs. Eiffel had seen the plan of Koechlin and another of his employees, Emile Nouguier, and was not interested. According to one historian, when asked by the author-

ities to submit a design for the world's fair competition, Eiffel was caught short and bought his employees' plan. With Stephen Sauvestre, Eiffel modified the plan and his project was accepted. Sauvestre has been forgotten to the point where even the date of his death is unknown, but such was Eiffel's prestige that the project, known as the Tour de 300 Metres, was promptly renamed the Tour Eiffel. The tower was considered scary and denounced as hideous even before construction began in a famous letter of protest signed by Gounod, Maupassant and the architect of the Paris Opera, Charles Garnier. Garnier's signature was possibly a case of professional jealousy and was certainly out of order. He was the consulting architect of the 1889 exhibition

and the creator of one of its major attractions: the unintentionally hilarious Histoire de l'habitation, which featured Garnier's "historically accurate" renderings of human dwellings from the stone and iron ages to modern times and from the Etruscans and Aztecs to the Chinese, Scandinavians and Hindus. The houses were similar in form and bore a striking resemblance to 19th-century seaside homes. It was in fact pointed out that Garnier's fine "Phoenician" dwelling was not unlike his own villa in Bordighera.

The Eiffel Tower was constructed, mostly from prefabricated pieces, at breakneck speed but with only one casualty: a youth who was showing off to his fiancée on a girder after working hours. As good a businessman as he was an engineer, Eiffel paid off his investors within a year and made a deal with the tower's owner, the city of Paris, whereby his company would manage the tower for 20 years. One way or another (there must have been a lot of fine print), the contract did not expire and the city finally took it over nearly a century later, in 1980.

If the 1889 exhibition marked the triumph of iron, it was also a remarkable for its lively colours which inspired Debussy, Tiffany and Galle. Blue was particularly pervasive, to the point where Le Figaro's guide to the fair was called Le Guide Bleu.

Blue was especially evident in the Palais des beaux arts et des arts liberaux, the most important structure in the fair along with the tower and the galerie des machines, a vast, domed shed filled with pistons, conveyor belts, flatbed presses, flywheels and complex plaster statues writhing in allegory.

The foreign pavilions were built in approximate native style by French architects, with Albert Ballu's grandiose Argentinian pavilion such a success that it was dismantled and shipped to Buenos Aires, where it stood until 1933. Foreign countries were urged to fill their ersatz pavilions with real natives, and a reproduction of a Cairo street was made, including a mosque, a bazaar and a local lowlife who turned out to be a bit too real.

But above all there was Eiffel's

tower, that "solitary suppository riddled with holes," the writer Huysmans called it, with which everyone, despite themselves, sooner or later fell, or falls, in love. "We are all citizens of the Eiffel Tower," a former critic said.

Sonnets, letters, polkas, waltzes and even a symphony were written in praise of the tower. The symphony, whose first move-

ment exists in a piano transcription, begins *lento* with the arrival of the workers and ends *lento e grandioso* with a hymn to the French flag.

Eiffel kept the souvenirs of praise and discarded criticism. He died in 1923, seven years before the Chrysler building eclipsed his tower as the tallest building in the world — International Herald Tribune.

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ROYAL JORDANIAN

AIRLANKA

Gorbachev era brings John Le Carre in from the cold war

By Mark Trevelyan

LONDON — John Le Carre's cold war days are over, but the master spy novelist doesn't mourn their passing. For more than two decades, the icy confrontation between superpowers caught in the grip of the arms race gave Le Carre the perfect backdrop for his taut, suspense-filled tales of duelling Western and Soviet agents. Relations have thawed in the four years since Mikhail Gorbachev took power in the Kremlin. But Le Carre, whose new book "The Russia House" comes out next month, says the political ferment whipped up by the new leader poses challenges for spies and spy writers alike. "You don't know where the real sources of power are, you don't know where the real alignments and conflicts are. Paradoxically, this is of course a very strong case for spying the hell out of them," he said in an interview. "One must watch and listen. It's far easier and far more habitual to spy upon friends than upon enemies."

which proudly adorn the mantelpiece of Le Carre's elegant north London home, is the fruit of two visits he made to the Soviet Union in 1987. They were eye-opening trips for the man Moscow once called a cold war provocateur. Le Carre found Soviet citizens familiar with his work through clandestine translations, with fans reputed to include Raisa Gorbachev, the Soviet leader's wife. "I very quickly discovered that I was a naughty and slightly dangerous, bemusing name for them to play with," he said.

Espionage remains central Soon to be serialised in the glasnost flagship Ogonyok, "The Russia House" is the story of Barley, a genial, boozy English publisher selected as an unwilling agent by Western spymasters investigating leaked Soviet defence secrets. Set in a Moscow abuzz with Gorbachev's reforms, it moves away from the traditional Le Carre suspense formula towards a subtler blend of romance, intrigue and ideas. But the theme of espionage remains central, with Barley's

British and American controllers portrayed as unyielding cold warriors whose thinking on Soviet Russia remains rooted deep in the past.

The square-jawed, silver-haired Le Carre, impeccably English in manner and dress, is scathing about what he sees as the persistence of calcified anti-Communism in the West. He sees secret services, resistant to change, as the last refuge of national inhibitions, chauvinism and mistrust.

"The cold war has pro-

duced a situation where we fantasise about one another and where we have done so for so long that the fantasies have become reality," he said.

"Institutionalised nightmares about what they might do to us have produced responses in terms of armament on one side, then on the other side in a never-ending pinging game."

At 57, Le Carre, whose real name is David Cornwell, can look back on a quarter of a century of best-selling novels hailed both as thrillers and serious literature.

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'Gulf Arab states deserve higher oil production quotas'

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said Gulf Arab oil producers deserve higher production quotas in the future, the Saudi Press Agency reported Friday.



Hisham Nazer

Nazer also said OPEC's new ceiling of 19.5 million barrels per day was below world demand and market prices could rise above \$18 a barrel.

He made the remarks Thursday after the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended six days of meetings in Vienna with a compromise price support agreement.

When asked about Saudi Arabia's differences with Kuwait over the distribution of quotas, Nazer was quoted as saying: "There is no difference over that issue."

"The kingdom agrees completely with Kuwait that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states own the largest reserves in OPEC and have sacrificed in the past more than others in rebalance the market, and therefore should be rewarded somehow for what they have lost in the past," he noted.

He was referring to the regional alliance which groups OPEC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates with non-OPEC members Bahrain and Oman.

Nazer said new quotas should

be distributed in the future according to a study which predicted would lead to raising the quota of the kingdom and GCC states, the agency reported. OPEC, which raised its ceiling by one million barrels daily, agreed to meet again Sept. 22 in Paris.

But Kuwait, which demands a higher individual quota, voiced its reservation about the deal.

"The Kuwait oil minister is one of the most experienced people in market conditions and he said he will not use his reservation to confuse the market... and that is a positive indicator," Nazer was quoted as saying.

Kuwait's Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah, has said his country was not bound by its OPEC assigned quota of 1.09 million daily and it would keep output around 1.35 million, a drop from its May production of 1.9 million.

Nazer, whose country is the world's largest oil exporter, said Riyadh was happy to see OPEC refer to \$18 a barrel as a benchmark price and not as a target selling price.

"The price should be left to

supply and demand forces... the kingdom sees no obstacles for the price exceeding \$18 if the market demand justifies it," he said, adding that the OPEC accord will eventually have a positive impact on the market.

Commenting on last week's OPEC conference some analysts were sceptical. "A lot of problems were swept under the carpet," said Fergus Macleod, analyst at Barclays De Zoete Wedd brokerage firm in London.

Michael Rothman, senior energy analyst at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets financial firm in New York, said the agreement injects "a dose of pessimism because it signals OPEC is unable to deal with the quota issue."

"It does not bode well for prices (in the short term)," he said. He said prices for West Texas Intermediate, the American benchmark crude, could slip into the range of \$15 to \$17 a barrel in the July-September quarter.

Indonesia's Oil Minister Gindandjar Kartasasmita, predicted the September meeting would be "crucial for the history of OPEC."

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Kuwait raises equity in Midland

LONDON (AP) — The Kuwait Investment Office Friday confirmed that it was the buyer of the 5.2 per cent stake in Midland Bank PLC that Hanson PLC sold Thursday. The Kuwait Investment Office, the London-based investment arm of the Kuwaiti government, said it considered the purchase to be a good investment. It declined to reveal what price it paid for the stake, or make further comment. The purchase boosted the office's stake in Midland to 10.3 per cent. On Thursday, Hanson announced it sold the stake, without identifying the buyer, and market speculation centered around the Kuwait Investment Office and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., which already owns a 14.9 per cent stake in Midland.

New Cypriot plan envisages 5% growth

NICOSIA (AP) — Government planners have announced a new five-year plan for the Cyprus economy that calls for a five per cent annual growth rate and boosts spending by 50 per cent. The plan also aims at providing 20,000 new jobs and raising per capita income from 3,500 to 5,200 Cyprus pounds (\$7,000-\$10,400) in 1993, the semi-official Cyprus News Agency reported. It said the plan forecasts investments of 3.3 billion Cyprus pounds (\$6.6 billion) in the Mediterranean island over the next five years, a 56 per cent increase over the current five-year period. Exports should increase by 10 per cent annually to top one billion Cyprus pounds (\$2 billion) in 1993, while introduction of value added tax will reduce the public sector deficit, according to the plan. Cyprus was split into separate Greek and Turkish sectors after Turkish forces invaded in 1974. The Greek Cypriot southern sector has since built a flourishing economy based on tourism, farm exports and off-shore business services.

Absenteeism worsens Italian crisis

ROME (R) — Italy's government crisis has made its notoriously sluggish bureaucrats even more reluctant to work, according to the junior minister campaigning for efficiency in the public sector. Three months after parliamentary police raided public offices in a clampdown on absenteeism, Raffaele Costa of the public works ministry says 400,000 people are failing to turn up for work each day in Rome alone. "I don't really know what the point (of the police raids) was," Costa said in an interview in Friday's Rome daily Il Tempo. "I know that today the situation is far from positive and has got worse since the start of the government crisis." Since the collapse of Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita's five-party coalition May 19, absenteeism has cost the state around 100 billion lire (\$70 million) a day, Costa, a Liberal Party deputy who says his figures are based on files kept by the ministries, sent a formal complaint Thursday to Public Administration Minister Paolo Cirino Pomicino. Rome magistrates announced they were investigating 50 cases of suspected fraud against the state among ministry workers who claim to have recurring digestive troubles or anxiety attacks.

EC decides to ban ivory imports

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The European Community (EC) Friday decided to ban ivory imports from Africa and support international actions to protect elephants. The 12 EC environment ministers said the ban was necessary because African elephants were threatened with extinction. The ministers instructed the EC Commission to draft concrete measures to enforce the common ban, which will then become immediately compulsory throughout the trade bloc. A European official said the EC Commission proposals could be made at the next meeting of environment ministers, possibly next month. Meanwhile, individual member countries were invited to take urgent measures to ban imports of ivory, either raw or transformed. The 12 environment ministers also decided to have African elephants listed among animals threatened with extinction at the next international conference on animal protection in October. The EC Commission was instructed to make proposals to that effect. The EC is estimated to account for some 20 per cent of world demand of ivory.

Strike shuts down SUNA

KHARTOUM (AP) — A strike by non-journalist employees shut down the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) Saturday. They were demanding more pay and appointment of a new general manager to replace the one fired five months ago. A statement by the striking unions said the agency's engineers, technicians, clerks and labourers will be off the job for a week. The walkout shut down SUNA's general transmission of news and telex and radio services. Sudan News Agency has been without upper management since Jan. 18, when general manager Ahmad Al Tigani Tayeb and five of his top deputies were fired. Their dismissal followed by two weeks a strike by journalists and other agency employees demanding stronger management, improved professional standards and removal of government control over editorial content.

Bhutto reaffirms reform drive

NEW YORK (R) — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan said Friday her government was committed to market-oriented reforms and fiscal prudence. Bhutto sharply criticised the late military ruler's policies. "The dictatorship had lived beyond its means, squandering the resources of a poor nation, leaving behind a legacy of debt and deficit," she said in a speech to the Asia Society, a non-profit educational group.

Demand for military planes drops

PARIS (R) — The world's leading aircraft makers Friday reported a boom in new orders for civil airliners but demand for military planes remained low because of reduced international tension.

Representatives from American and European civil aviation manufacturers at news conferences at the Paris air show announced an estimated total orders worth \$6 billion on the first two days of the air fair.

But military suppliers, struggling to maintain momentum in the face of disarmament and shrinking defence budgets, had little positive news to offer.

"The central question becomes, how much are (nations) willing to spend on defence? The answer clearly is less," John Rittenhouse, senior vice president with General Electric Aerospace, told a news conference.

"We are seeing a major decrease in the worldwide demand for defence products prompted by a decline in tensions between East and West... and as nations turn their attention to other priorities," Rittenhouse said.

The 10-day Paris show is the world's leading aviation shop window, held every two years just north of Paris.

This year 1,600 manufacturers

are represented, vying for business with some 300 official buying delegations. Within hours of the start, Western Europe's Airbus Industrie said it had won orders for 22 of its brand new A321 commuter jets.

Ariane to launch mini satellites

Western Europe's Ariane space rocket will launch mini-satellites for the first time later this year, company chairman Frederic D'Allest said Friday. D'Allest told the news conference at the Paris air show that the mini-satellites, three British and three American, would be launched aboard an Ariane-4 rocket at the end of 1989.

The mini-satellites, weighing only a few dozen kilograms compared with three or four tonnes for telecommunications satellites, are mainly used by radio amateurs or scientists carrying out experiments in space.

Arianespace, which builds and launches the Ariane on behalf of the European space agency, plans to change its financial structure to attract new shareholders, D'Allest said.

He said a holding company to be called ArianeSpace Participations would be formed later this year with the eventual aim of listing the company on a stock exchange. D'Allest said the company's net profits in 1988 fell to 127.4 million francs (\$18.76 million) from 302.5 million francs (\$44.55 million) in 1987.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday, June 8, 1989 Central Bank official rates			
U.S. dollar	Buy	Sell	
Pound Sterling	889.5	898.4	
Deutschmark	286.6	289.5	
Swiss franc	330.5	333.8	
French franc	84.5	85.3	
Japanese yen (for 100)	395.8	399.8	
Dutch guilder	254.5	257.0	
Swedish crown	85.0	85.9	
Italian lira (for 100)	39.4	39.8	
Belgian franc (for 10)	137.3	138.7	

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday June 3, '89 and Wednesday June 7, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	4233	7196	1.680	1.700	1.000
Petra Bank	11682	25757	2.300	2.200	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	924	1895	2.050	2.050	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	9975	14298	1.450	1.440	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	4522	5269	1.180	1.150	1.000
Housing Bank	32730	61079	1.900	1.810	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	2942	86835	30.500	29.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	1881	28508	15.200	15.200	5.000
Arab Bank	830	123548	150.500	148.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	19505	48570	2.460	2.480	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	4096	9184	2.500	2.500	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Financial Investments	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	21645	21781	1.000	1.020	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	24225	41203	1.710	1.710	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	60	1050	17.500	17.500	2.000
Beit Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	300	308	1.030	1.060	1.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
RECO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	49021	173575	3.250	3.600	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	100	101	1.020	1.010	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hily Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	2250	2813	1.250	1.250	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Arabia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahiya Insurance	2000	2760	1.380	1.380	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
United Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Services and industries					
General Investments	—	—	—	—	1.000
Inna for Investment and Financial Facilities	12587	10788	0.820	0.890	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	92402	74660	0.780	0.810	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	76620	49119	0.650	0.630	1.000
Jordan Real Estate Investment	12230	4195	0.340	0.350	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	19576	3328	0.670	0.670	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance Ta'jeero	8200	2413	0.800	0.790	1.000
International Contracting & Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	18507	27666	1.490	1.500	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	1000	850	0.900	0.850	1.000
Arab International Hotels	531069	712911	1.270	1.340	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
United Middle East and Commodore Hotels	45545	23420	0.550	0.550	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	60	276	4.600	4.600	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	90856	112152	1.220	1.240	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	1000	2700	2.600	2.700	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	32582	12857	0.280	0.290	1.000
Jordan Dairy	40539	44243	1.100	1.100	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	21620	76780	3.500	3.550	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	302623	654161	2.170	2.150	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	949	3701	3.900	3.900	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Ita)	36731	65410	1.730	1.800	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	6919	32011	4.550	4.610	1.000
Jordan Kuwait for Agricultural Products	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Sweets and Chocolate Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Aladdin Industries	170200	385027	2.330	2.280	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	57804	126313	2.190	2.220	1.000
Jordan Worsted Mills	2650	12735	4.700	4.700	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	4550	9411	2.080	2.060	1.000
Chemical Industries	351	870	2.500	2.480	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	201205	174723	0.830	0.900	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	15108	38007	2.540	2.600	1.000
National Steel Industries	4350	12335	2.870	2.840	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	21700	71352	3.310	3.290	5.000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	8310	64907	7.800	7.810	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	17255	11559	0.170	0.190	1.000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	2621	2192	0.340	0.350	1.000
Arab Investment and International Trade	35029	20640	0.600	0.660	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	34300	84785	2.400	2.470	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	37713	86368	2.260	2.310	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	782	2976	3.700	3.850	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	148750	165099	1.040	1.100	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	2981	5843	2.060	2.960	5.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	379	7391	19.500	19.500	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	487656	756674	1.430	1.650	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	39500	105868	2.750	2.630	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	288472	514918	1.310	1.350	1.000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	202650	439395	2.100	2.170	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	83592	88476	1.070	1.060	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	5945	5920	1.040	1.020	1.000
Jordan Precast Concrete Industry	312931	241496	0.730	0.770	1.000
Grand total	3,827,242	6,004,651			

Donors give \$523m to IFAD

ROME (AP) — Donors to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have agreed to fund the U.N. agency after months of prolonged negotiations.

The countries agreed to give \$522.9 million to the fund to keep it going through June 30, 1992, IFAD said in a statement.

The fund-raising drive is the third launched by the agency since it was formed in 1977 to improve agriculture and combat poverty in the Third World. Unlike other U.N. agencies, it relies on replenishment campaigns for its funds rather than assessing its members.

IFAD fell short of its goal, which was to raise \$750 million in the latest campaign. However, the amount agreed upon was up from \$460 million pledged in the

last drive in 1986. "It is not ideal but it enables the fund to stay in business," said IFAD President Idriss Jazairy of Algeria at a news conference.

IFAD noted in a statement that the major oil-producing countries pledged an amount "significantly lower" than the \$184 million IFAD had hoped to receive from them. The countries said they would donate \$124.4 million. Their share of the IFAD replenishment thus fell from 36 per cent to 23 per cent, the agency noted.

IFAD was established to use oil wealth to fight Third World poverty. But the drop in oil prices has diminished oil countries' willingness to contribute big sums.

Playing a bigger role in the new campaign were developing countries, which agreed to give \$52.9

million, IFAD said. Under a new formula, industrialised countries will match contributions from the developing world 3-1.

The industrialised countries also match 3-2 the donations from the oil-exporting countries. The industrial countries' share of the IFAD contributions rose from 58 per cent to 66 per cent over the last drive.

The talks on IFAD funding were originally scheduled to be completed by late December. The negotiations were postponed again in January when oil-producing countries said they were having trouble coming up with funds.

The 143-member agency makes small loans directly to the poor. It has spent more than \$2.6 billion on 247 projects in 91 developing countries since it was founded.

Japan provided \$9.1b in foreign aid in 1988

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's aid to developing countries rose 22.5 per cent last year, to \$9.134 billion, second only to the United States' estimated \$9.8 billion, the foreign ministry announced Saturday.

The ministry in an annual report said official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of Japan's gross national product stood at 0.32 per cent, up from the previous year's 0.31 per cent. Of the total, \$6.422 billion was

provided directly to developing countries, it said. The amount included \$2.980 billion in grants, up 30.9 per cent, and \$3.514 billion in loans, up 16.1 per cent.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

KENYAN STARS LOSE MADRID (R) — Kenyan Olympic champions Peter Rono and Paul Ereng crashed to surprise defeats in an international athletics meeting Friday as world champion Abdi Bile, back on the track after a year of injury problems, clocked two minutes 20.49 seconds to reassert his position among the world's top middle-distance athletes with victory in a 1,000 metres event ahead of Spain's Manuel Pancorbo with Ereng third. Olympic 800 metres champion Ereng followed his usual style by staying at the back of the pack but left himself too much to do in the final lap as Bile, 1,500 metres gold medalist from the Rome world championships, took command.

GULLIT TO STAY WITH AC MILAN (R) — Dutch international Ruud Gullit signed a second three-year contract with AC Milan Friday that will keep him with the Italian first division club until June 1993. Milan officials, who bought Gullit from PSV Eindhoven in 1987 for 17 million guilders (then \$8.5 million), gave no details of the new contract. Gullit played a crucial role along with fellow Dutch players Marco Van Basten and Frank Rijkaard in AC Milan's European Cup semifinal victory over Real Madrid and in the final against Steaua Bucharest. Club officials said they were still negotiating terms for the renewal of Van Basten's contract, which expires in June 1990.

ITALIAN FOOTBALL STRIKE CALLED OFF (R) — A strike which had threatened Sunday's Italian First Division soccer programme was called off Friday after the players' union reached agreement over new transfer terms. A soccer federation spokesman said the strike was called off after a day of frantic negotiations between the federation's top officials and the Italian Players' Union. If the strike had gone ahead it would have been the first stoppage by first division players in Italian league history. The president of the players' union, Sergio Campana, called the June 11 strike 10 days ago after negotiations broke down over details of an agreement to bring high Italian transfer fees into line with lower UEFA limits over the next four years. The federation spokesman said the two sides had reached a compromise on the timetable of the reduction in fees but details were not immediately available.

JONES SIGNS FOR LEEDS (R) — Wimbledon sold controversial midfielder Vinnie Jones to second division Leeds for £650,000 (\$1 million) Friday. Sam Hammam, managing director of first division Wimbledon, said the deal was completed last night and Jones wanted to move for personal reasons. Hammam said several British soccer clubs have made inquiries about Jones following a head-butting incident with Everton captain Kevin Ratcliffe in February. It was Jones' fourth sending-off offence in 22 months. "Within 48 hours of that, six or seven clubs came up wondering whether we wanted to keep him," Hammam said.



Steffi Graf

Hearns bids to end nightmare

LAS VEGAS (R) — Tommy Hearns is hoping an eight-year nightmare will end when he attempts to take Sugar Ray Leonard's World Boxing Council (WBC) super-middleweight title Monday.

The odds are against him here with bookmakers laying 3-1 on Leonard for their first encounter since September 1981.

Leonard, slightly behind on points at that meeting, erupted in the 14th round to stop Hearns for what was then his first defeat as a professional.

"It's been a definite nightmare, over and over again," Hearns said this week. "I've been living with pain for eight years. It's like a little monster following me around. It never left me and now

it's time to relieve my mind."

To rid himself of the monster Hearns 30, will have to improve on his last three bouts.

Last October Argentine Juan Roldan had Hearns in serious trouble before the "hit man" from Detroit stopped him in the fourth round.

In his next fight, Iran Barkley, bleeding badly and far behind, shocked Hearns with a brutal third-round knockout to win the WBC middleweight title.

Then in a comeback fight, Hearns was nearly knocked out by American James Kinchen.

Hearns survived by hanging on to everything in sight — Kinchen, the referee and the ropes — until he recovered to gain a 'point's decision.

17½-year-old beats Graf; Chang seeks to down Edberg today

Sanchez wins French Open title

PARIS (Agencies) — Arantxa Sanchez upset world number one Steffi Graf in an exciting final Saturday to become the youngest French Open female tennis champion in history and the first Spanish woman to win a grand slam title.

Sanchez, at 17½ nearly six months younger than Graf was when she won her first French title in 1987, dashed the West German's hopes of taking the crown for a record third time in succession.

Seventh seed Sanchez, who fought back from 5-3 down in the deciding set to win 7-6, 3-6, 7-5, also ended Graf's run of six grand slam successes and became only the second woman to beat Graf this year.

One of the longest women's finals at Roland Garros — two hours and 58 minutes — ended when Graf, looking increasingly uncomfortable and suffering from cramps — put a backhand into the net and Sanchez thumbed to the clay in sheer relief.

"It is a wonderful day for me. This is what I have wanted all my life," said a tearful Sanchez be-

fore rushing to hug her parents and brother Emilio, the world's 14th-ranked player, who had flown in from Spain for the final.

Graf, looking pale and worn-out, embraced her opponent after the tough match. "I just didn't feel at my best at the end," she said. "I was feeling weak and I just made too many mistakes."

Graf, who had not dropped a set against Sanchez in their three previous meetings, looked in trouble from early on when Sanchez broke her to go 3-2 ahead in the first set and then fended off five break-points to hold serve.

By that point the match had already lasted longer than last year's final here when Graf thrashed Soviet teenager Natalia Zvereva in 34 minutes without losing a game.

Sanchez, ranked 10th in the world, was serving for the set at 5-4 when Graf broke her and held her own serve to go 6-5 np.

The sticky Spaniard, who relies on sheer determination rather than power and chases the ball all over the court, saved two set-

points in the next game to take the set to a tie-break, which she

won 8-6 to cheers of "Ole" from the 16,500 spectators.

Graf, who lost only three times in 72 matches last year and began 1989 by successfully defending her Australian Open title, found her killer instinct deserting her on several occasions as she hit uncharacteristic errors.

Sanchez, who last year became the first player to keep Chris Evert out of the semifinals in 13 French Open appearances when she beat the American in the third round, said she had always believed she could beat Graf.

"When (Michael) Chang beat (Ivan) Lendl I thought 'Why not,?' she said.

American Chang, the youngest men's finalist ever at Roland Garros at the age of 17 years and three months, will play Stefan Edberg for the title Sunday after knocking out world number one Lendl in the fourth round.

Chang is seeking to become the first American to win of the slow red clay since Tony Trabert captured the title for the second straight time in 1955.

"I don't think about that sort of thing because it would put extra

pressure on me," the 15th-seeded Chang said after beating Andrei Chesnokov 6-1, 5-7, 7-6, 7-5 in Saturday's semifinals. "I just go out and give it my all. Whatever happens, happens."

While Chang is making tennis history, the third-seeded Edberg is seeking to shed his image as a one-dimensional, fast-court specialist.

The defending Wimbledon champion has played the best clay-court tennis of his career in reaching the final at Roland Garros for the first time.

"A lot of people didn't think I could play on clay, but I've always thought I could," said Edberg, who beat Boris Becker 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 3-6, 6-2 in the semifinals. "I've really put it together these last two weeks. I know how to play on clay now."

Fifteenth seed Chang, who came back from two sets down to beat Lendl in the fourth round of the men's event despite a fifth set attack of cramps, has certainly been blessed so far.

"I won because the Lord wanted me to," said the youngest ever semifinalist in Paris

W. Germans IAF-organised drug seminar scrap plans to boost attendance

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — West German soccer chiefs scrapped controversial plans for the domestic game Friday after police protested that they would lead to more violence on the terraces.

The West German Soccer Association (DFB) voted against proposals made by league and club officials for a major shake-up of the Bundesliga points system from next season, aimed at making the game more entertaining.

DFB advisory board chairman Hermann Neuberg said the proposed format for the first and second divisions was not feasible.

Faced by a drop in average Bundesliga attendances to 18,000, the worst in 15 years, the league made recommendations last month to make the game more interesting by making teams play each other at home and away on consecutive weeks.

The league wanted to award a bonus point to the aggregate winner of the two matches with away goals counting double.

If the teams remained level after the two games, a penalty shootout would have decided who took the extra point.

But the new format has come under heavy fire since it was announced by first and second division club officials and the DFB's league committee.

National coach Franz Beckenbauer labelled it the "conception of clueless folk." The West German police union sent a telex to the DFB just a few hours before Friday's meeting warning them that the new proposals would lead to more trouble on the terraces.

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP) — World athletics officials, gathered here this week to discuss drug problems in sports, warn skinty, poor kids not to gamble on muscle-building drugs to reap a rich track career.

The lure of doping to achieve personal wealth is ever-increasing in a sport which has financially thrived in the 1980s — enough to offer top athletes prizes in the six figures for a 100-metre outing.

"The 1980s are dangerous because of these commercial reasons," said Alberto Juantorena, the Cuban double Olympic champion on the 1976 Olympics.

"There is more pressure to perform (better)... they kill themselves for money" by using drugs, he said.

During a symposium this week, drug experts stressed the physical and mental risks athletes stood who taking doping and laid out plans to widen testing to make cheating tougher, but hardly touched upon the motives which can push youngsters into drugs to achieve fame and riches.

As prize money and endorsements increased at a staggering rate in the 1980s, so did the use of drugs, many say.

"In the last years there has been an explosion in numbers of users and quantities of drugs taken," said David Katz of Harvard Medical School who investigates the psychological side effects of doping.

Just as businessmen took risks to make money, so did Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson — according to the sworn admission of his coach — for eight years before he ran out of luck at the Seoul Olympics, and had to give back his Olympic gold medal, his career in tatters.

Before last September, millions of dollars in meet contracts and endorsements came his way, providing him sleek sports cars, designer clothes and a lifestyle his youth as a little-educated immigrant from Jamaica could never foresee. For one 100-metre race in Switzerland last year he reportedly earned a quarter million dollars.

He was a model to millions of poor kids around the world that athletics could put their life on a faster track.

Now, track authorities show him as a model that drugs cheats get caught.

'Drug misuse in society in greater than drug misuse in sports. We are a drug-ridden society.'

"He was a hero, now a bad example," said Juantorena. "The kids may think again now." Johnson is still considered a wealthy man although his income has been drastically reduced since the Seoul games.

"After the Ben Johnson case, no single athlete is sacrosanct," said Primo Nebiolo, head of the International Athletic Foundation, which organised the drug symposium.

To dissuade more youngsters from relying on drugs track authorities plan to expand testing with unannounced out-of-competition probes throughout the world starting this winter.

"If we make it tough to take drugs, then we can deter and break the chain," said British professor Arnold Beckett, a representative of the International Olympic Committee.

Currently, many get away with it — "be it five or 25 per cent of the top echelon (and who can tell)," in the words of Nebiolo always offering hopes of unde-

tested drug use to youngsters. "Education without deterrence will not work," said Beckett. The symposium also heard many scientists who gave evidence doping has physical and psychological side effects that can lead to death or murder and provided examples in both cases.

But such horror stories and tough sanctions do not necessarily scare people off, said Dr. Tapio Videman of Finland.

Referring to medical proof that smoking causes cancer and strict anti-smoking laws in several countries "still lots of people smoke," he said.

"After 25 years there is little effect. On education, I am very negative," he said.

The reasons for taking drugs are not limited to money. Medal counts by country and flag-waving during victory laps are the order of the day at major championships and there have been wide-ranging rumours that federations have condoned or even were involved in the doping of athletes.

"One aspect is commercialism and nationalism. But drugs are also in fun runs and weekend events" for amateurs who personal ego is at stake, Beckett said.

In the United States, Katz said, "steroids are even becoming increasingly popular among students who simply want to look better," adding a survey showed nearly half of the users did it for that reason.

Even if track and field is trying to toughen its stance in combating doping, it feels there are forces it cannot control.

"Drug misuse in society is greater than drug misuse in sports," said Beckett. "We are a drug-ridden society."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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YOU BE THE JUDGE

Both vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH
♠ 6
♥ J 7 5
♦ 7 5 3 2
♣ A J 2

EAST
♠ K 10 5
♥ A K 8
♦ Q J 10 8
♣ K 8

SOUTH
♠ A Q 8 7 3 2
♥ Q J 10
♦ K
♣ A 7 5

The bidding:
South West North East
1♣ Pass Pass 2♣
2♦ Dbl Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

This is your lucky day. Four of the bridge players you despise most have ended up at the same table in a duplicate game, and you're going to get a chance to tell the world which of their bids and plays you dislike.

East rose with the ace of diamonds at trick one to tell the king, then continued the suit for declarer to ruff. He led the ten of hearts to West's king, and the shift was to the king of clubs. Declarer took his ace and continued with the queen of

hearts to the ace. West returned his remaining club. East took two tricks in the suit as West got rid of his remaining heart, and then switched

to a spade. In due course the defenders took three spade tricks for an 800-point set.

If you criticized East's reopening bid of two clubs, you would have been right had the game been rubber bridge. At duplicate, however, you are unlikely to achieve even an average score if you allow the opponents to buy the hand at the one-level, so we like two clubs. Similarly, South's two spades is beyond reproach.

We hope you didn't think that West's opening lead should be the king of hearts. That could cost the defense a tempo. His choice of the queen of diamonds is correct. You should try to set up your secondary tricks before your winners are forced out. The first error comes at trick two — East should shift to his trump because he cannot be sure he will ever regain the lead to take his partner off a possible endplay.

The last and most grievous error was declarer's decision to win the ace of clubs at once. Had he held up one round, he would have saved at least one trick, perhaps two, depending on the defense.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"Your wife called. She wants you to bring home milk, bread and something interesting to talk about for a change."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Y A D E C

G L I T H

C Y M A L L

Y A R B E K

Someone is going to have to pay for this!

WHAT THERE WAS PLENTY OF AFTER THE POST OFFICE CAUGHT FIRE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

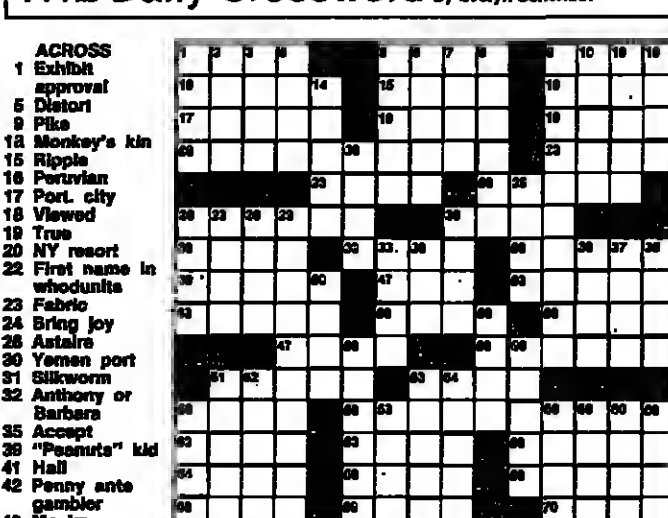
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHEAF CLOUT FUMBLE TREATY

Answer: Horseback riding is a sport that sometimes makes the novice feel this—BETTER OFF

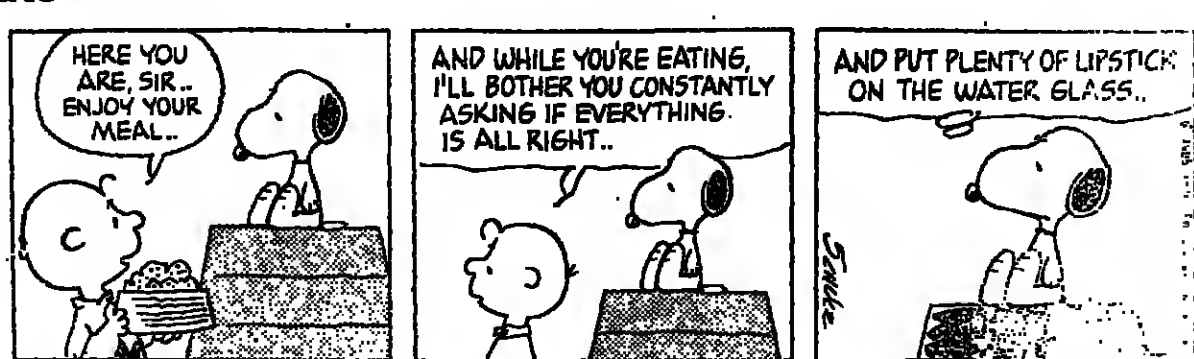
THE Daily Crossword

by Evelyn Bonehoof

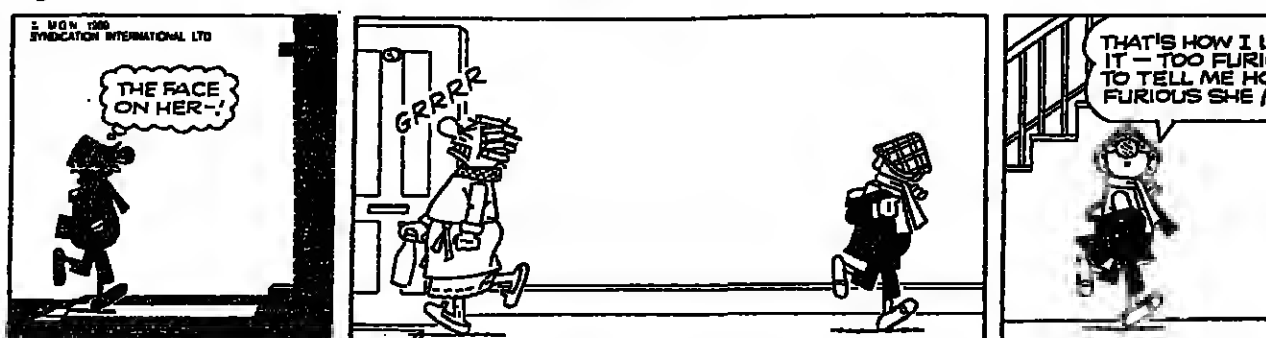


- ACROSS**
- Exhibit
 - Disorder
 - Pile
 - Monkey's kin
 - Ripple
 - Peruvian
 - Port, city
 - Viewed
 - True
 - NY resort
 - Not name in whodunits
 - Fabric
 - Bring joy
 - Astaire
 - Yemen port
 - Silkworm
 - Anthony or Barbara
 - Accept
 - "Peanuts" kid
 - Hall
 - Penny ante gambler
 - Maxim
 - Hari
 - Indian
 - Stringed instrument
 - Indistinct
 - Dull surface
 - Bewildered
 - Mole
 - Row of seats
 - With fire
 - Naynay
 - the
 - Palatable
 - Row of seats
 - but the
 - brave...
 - Seen or
 - Well-known
 - Rabbit
 - Flea
 - "I — man
 - down
 - Musical symbol
 - Son of Leah
 - Cupid
 - Unlimited
 - Infidel
 - Eskimo craft
- DOWN**
- Uniform
 - Attached firmly
 - Prost poem
 - Lifeless
 - Graduated series
 - Robust
 - Poker term
 - Regal title
 - Spring
 - Oscar —
 - Renta
 - Time
 - Fach of time
 - Ignited
 - Dill
 - Humid
 - Gabor
 - Gumbo
 - Look narrowly
 - Playing card
 - Chalk
 - Support
 - Purify
 - What — God wrought?
 - Crazy
 - Modify
 - Rocket stage
 - Radiance
 - orbit
 - 60 Miles
 - Herb
 - Cultivate land
 - 61 Forber

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Namibians begin returning home

WINDHOEK, Namibia (AP) — About 300 people without food or possessions crossed the border from Angola Friday as the repatriation of thousands of Namibians to take part in independence election started early.

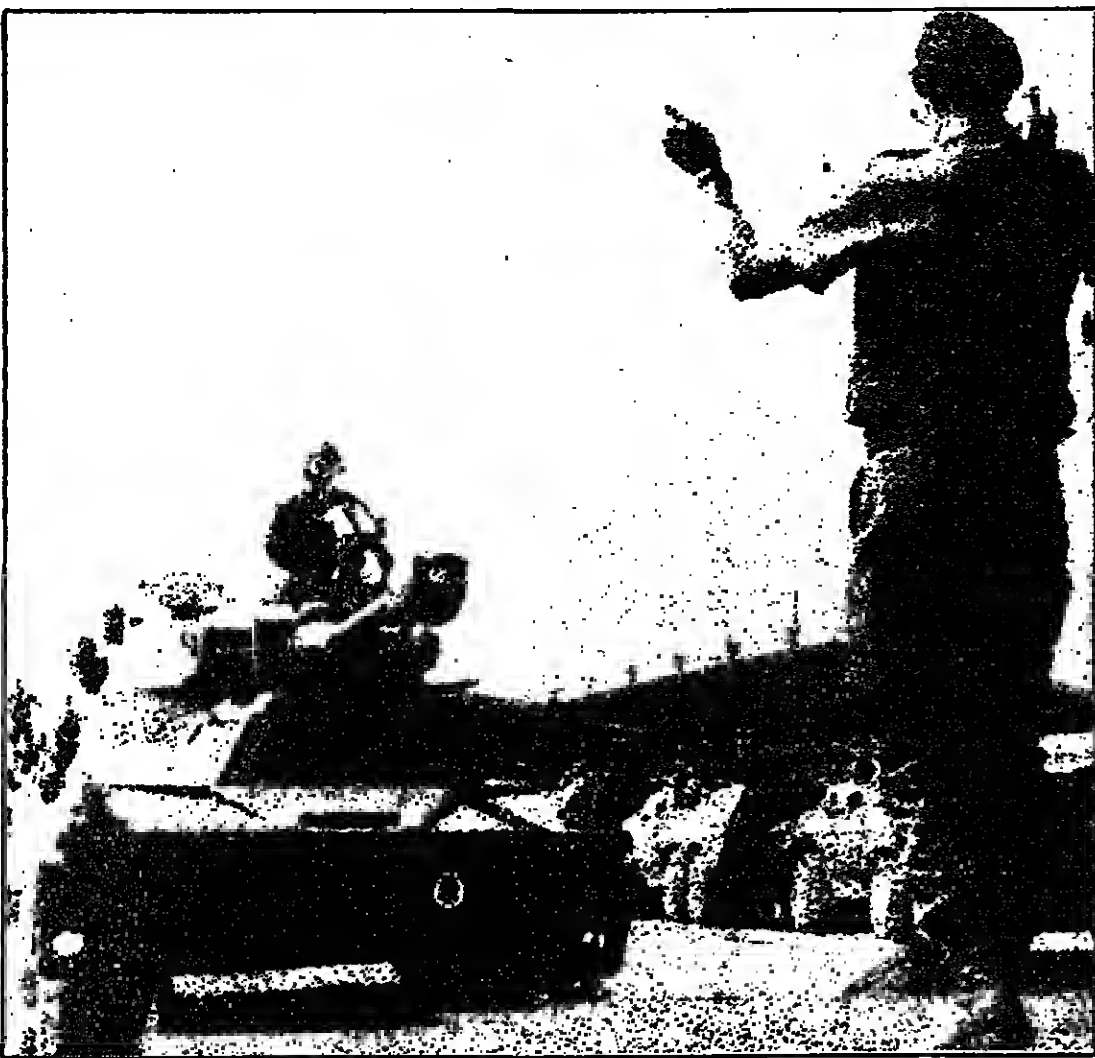
After a delay of one month, about 41,000 Namibian refugees were to begin returning home from Angola, Zambia and Botswana Monday morning, most of them in U.N. charter flights, a United Nations official said.

But a spokesman for the South African-appointed administrator of the territory of Namibia said Friday a group of 300 crossed on foot Friday and were fed by local tribal authorities. Spokesman Eberhard Hoffman said their status would be checked before police handed them over to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Eleven charter flights carrying a total of 1,374 refugees will travel to three sites in Namibia Monday, said Nicolas Bwakira of Nigeria, who is in charge of the U.N. refugee repatriation operation.

The refugee airlift is part of the U.N. independence plan for Namibia that took effect April 1. South Africa, which has ruled the territory for 17 years, is responsible for implementing most aspects of the independence plan under the supervision of U.N. officials.

Between 1,000 and 1,400 refugees will be arriving daily from



South African troops load armoured vehicles onto a train in Grootfontein, Namibia, in preparation for their withdrawal in accordance with a United Nations peace and independence plan for the territory

Monday through late July, Bwakira said.

The U.N. has registered 41,000 refugees, but those who return on their own will not be turned back, Bwakira added.

The initial groups of refugees will arrive at camps in two northern towns, Ondangwa and Grootfontein, and the centrally located capital of Windhoek.

Armed gangs rampage through Uzbekistan

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Gangs armed with automatic weapons, iron bars and petrol bombs rampaged through the Fergana region of Soviet Uzbekistan and ethnic violence threatened to spread to neighbouring areas, Soviet media said Saturday.

A military commander said gangs were "conquering" new districts in the region, around 200 kilometres southeast of the Uzbek capital Tashkent, and there were fears the unrest could spill over the border to the neighbouring Republic of Tajikistan.

At least 80 people have been officially reported dead and more than 800 injured after a week of some of the worst rioting in decades. The unrest began last weekend when Uzbeks attacked the local Meskhetian minority.

The violence in the Central Asian republic appears to have broadened into widespread rioting and a complete collapse of law and order, even though more than 7,000 Interior Ministry troops were sent in when local police lost control.

A curfew is in force in much of the region. Some 1,800 firearms have been confiscated, and more than 600 houses and at least 100 cars have been burned.

"According to the head of the Interior Ministry troops, Colonel-General Yuri Shatalin, the situation remains unpredictable," the Communist Party daily Pravda reported from Fergana.

"Thugs are 'conquering' new districts, moving towards the border of the region. They threaten to move on to the neighbouring Andizhan and Namangan regions of the republic and on to the Leninabad region of Tajikistan."

The official press at first characterized the violence as clashes between two ethnic groups. But in interviews published Saturday in the official media, Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin and other officials, including some from the region, blamed the weekend rampage on outside agitators who came in trucks and buses to the Fergana valley, 2,900 kilometres southeast of Moscow.

Officials said the death toll likely would go higher as bodies were found in burned-out houses. At least one local police officer was among the dead, said Pravda. One report said about 1,000 people had been injured.

Bakatin said the inability of the local police to protect the minority Meskhi Turks from arson and murder was "shameful." Uzbekistan Interior Minister D. Usatov accused the local authorities of looking the other way as the minority group was attacked by the majority Uzbeks.

Thousands of the ministry's soldiers continued to scurry back and forth across the valley to

Imelda Marcos cuts a record

HONOLULU (AP) — Imelda Marcos, who sang for votes for 20 years in the Philippines, has recorded her first record album, a collection of her husband's favourite love songs. Mrs. Marcos, wife of ousted Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, for years sang for constituents at political rallies, and still entertains guests at her Makiki Heights home-in-exile. The album — "Imelda Papin featuring songs with Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos" — will be formally released Sunday during a private reception in Waikiki.

ELY, Nevada (AP) — As many as 400 wild horses and 200 deer have been found shot to death and covered with dirt near here, authorities said. Undersheriff Harry Collins said the carcasses were found in a remote area, including a private ranch, over several months. The shootings apparently began in October and continued into March, authorities said. No arrests have been made. A federal grand jury is investigating.

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	10	14	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	26	Clear
BAHRAIN	28	32	102 Clear
BANGKOK	26	30	91 Clear
Buenos Aires	19	26	73 Clear
CAIRO	17	33	90 Clear
CHICAGO	15	19	86 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	07	15	59 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	08	15	59 Cloudy
GENEVA	07	15	59 Cloudy
HONG KONG	21	27	84 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	21	70 Clear
LONDON	14	17	71 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	16	21	80 Cloudy
MADRID	12	24	73 Clear
MECCA	30	34	108 Clear
MONTREAL	13	22	72 Cloudy
MOSCOW	16	21	84 Clear
NEW DELHI	29	34	105 Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	20	68 Cloudy
PARIS	14	17	72 Cloudy
ROME	15	29	64 Clear
TOKYO	12	14	59 Rain
VIENNA	14	17	70 Clear

ANC: Pretoria not serious about negotiating end to apartheid

LUSAKA (R) — The African National Congress (ANC) said Saturday that South Africa's decision to renew emergency rule for a fourth year showed that it was not serious about negotiating an end to apartheid.

Tom Sebina, spokesman for the Lusaka-based liberation group, told Reuters the ANC was not surprised by the decision, which he said was an attempt by the ruling white National Party to win right-wing support before a general election Sept. 6.

"We have always said the South African government is not prepared for any kind of serious negotiations," Sebina said.

"If they were serious about negotiations, they would not have renewed the state of emergency because with the state of emergency there is no one to negotiate with," he added.

The emergency powers, introduced in 1986 to quell mounting anti-government unrest, include the banning of 32 political organizations such as the ANC and other anti-apartheid groups and house arrest for more than 500 government opponents.

South African leaders have said they are ready to dismantle apartheid and negotiate with black leaders who agree to renounce violence as a means of achieving their objectives.

The ANC, which is fighting a guerrilla war against the government, says they must first prove their intentions by ending the state of emergency and freeing political prisoners.

Sebina said the South African leaders were "playing to the right-wing inside the country."

"The elections are coming... they have to be seen playing tough to have the right-wing

come back to support them and to minimize their losses to the right," he added.

ANC sources said leaders of two major anti-apartheid movements, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), held talks with ANC leaders in Lusaka this week about ways of resisting emergency rule.

The sources said the leaders had discussed the idea of a general strategy of defiance against the state of emergency and whether individuals affected by the restrictions should defy them on a personal basis.

The anti-apartheid leaders also discussed ongoing efforts to end violence in South Africa's Natal province between rival black factions that has killed hundreds of people.

The sources added that another topic was the growing boycott by black pupils of classes and exams in secondary schools.

This appeared to be building up to the June 16 anniversary of the Soweto uprising in 1976 when dozens of black schoolchildren were killed by police and soldiers.

"There's likely to be an eruption," one source said.

Other anti-apartheid groups also said that the extension of the national state of emergency proves the government is illegitimate.

"Only in police and totalitarian states does the government assume such frightening powers when it is not at war," said Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu. "The state of emergency is very convenient for an authoritarian government that has no legitimacy amongst the majority of the people."

Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthe, one of those the government is trying to coax into

Students battle police in S. Korean campuses

SEOUL (AP) — About 2,000 radical students battled riot police with firebombs, rocks and clubs Saturday after protesters demanded that the Seoul government let them take part in a youth festival in communist North Korea.

The students battled police at two campuses in Seoul after they were blocked from marching into the streets to denounce President Roh Tae-Woo's government and the United States. Thirty student leaders were seized trying to reach the North Korean border for talks with communist officials, police said.

Some 1,500 students fought police with iron pipes, clubs and rocks at Yonsei University and about 500 students hurled firebombs and rocks at police at nearby Sogang University. Police threw rocks back, but did not use tear gas.

Students yelled: "Crush the Roh Tae-Woo regime" and "Yankee go home."

Police officers and students were injured in the fighting, but the police had no figures on casualties or arrests. It was the second day of clashes at the colleges.

More than 500 students were arrested as they tried to reach Yonsei and Sogang to take part in the protests, police said.

Police officials, who declined to be identified, said 20,000 riot police were deployed in Seoul to block the protests. About 6,000 troopers in green combat fatigues and visored helmets ringed Yonsei and Sogang, easily outnumbering the protesters.

The clashes came after students staged rallies at the two colleges, demanding to be allowed to take part in the 13th World Youth Festival next month in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. Radical students advocate unification with the North.

Students had asked North Korean officials to come to Yonsei University for talks Saturday on taking part in the festival even though the border is sealed

Drug gang war weapons seized

MIAMI (Agencies) — Drug agents seized an arsenal of heavy machine guns, high explosives and automatic weapons intended for the assassination of the Medellín drug cartel's top trafficker, federal officials said Friday.

Two men allegedly connected with the Cali cartel, a rival Colombian cocaine-smuggling operation, were arrested in west Palm Beach Friday, said Patrick O'Brien, agent in charge of the Customs Service in South Florida.

The plot included the planned purchase of a small drone aircraft to be flown over Medellín cartel leader Pablo Escobar Gaviria's hideout and exploded, O'Brien told the AP. Escobar's Medellín cartel is responsible for up to 80 per cent of U.S. cocaine imports, drug agents say.

The weapons were intercepted on Florida's turnpike as the two suspects were to pick them up from illegal arms dealers, O'Brien said.

Customs and other government agents confiscated five fully automatic M-60 machine guns, 100 pounds of C-4 explosives, 25 Mac-11 machine guns, 30 AR-15 assault rifles, and \$104,000 in cash, along with a plane and a van.

The M-60 machine guns were to be mounted on helicopters for an attack on Escobar's hideout, customs officials said.

The two men arrested told undercover agents their orders were coming from "Don Pachito," a leader of the Cali cartel.

The Medellín and Cali cartels have worked together in the past on some drug shipments, drug agents say.

O'Brien said he did not know why the Cali smugglers had decided to kill Escobar.

A six-month investigation, which originated with an undercover penetration of a South American drug organization, also uncovered previous shipments to Colombia, he said.

The five fights to a clandestine strip in Cali carried automatic weapons, plastic explosives, silencers, machine pistols, night-vision equipment and sniper rifles, O'Brien said.

The weapons "were to be used by rival political factions in Colombia for use in protection and political assassinations," he said.

In addition, the Cali cartel had a shopping list that included grenade launchers and armor-penetrating weapons systems, customs officials said.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Pan Am 'suspects' named

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. television network said Friday that investigators had three prime suspects as the makers of a bomb that exploded on Pan American Airways Flight 103 last Dec. 21. ABC television said it had learned that investigators have a short list of suspects and three Arabs were "at the top of the list." Without saying how it learned their identities, ABC listed their last names as Al Makoussi, Attar and Yousef and said they had lengthy extremist backgrounds. The network said the three men were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command, and were suspected of making the bomb that was planted on the Pan American airplane by another group.

U.S. immigration law advances

WASHINGTON (AP) — A compromise package that would formally limit the number of immigrants to the United States for the first time is headed for the Senate floor after clearing its major committee hurdle. The measure provides for an overall immigration level of 600,000 annually, the first such cap in U.S. history. It reflects the current flow plus 110,000. Under the two-track bill, approximately 480,000 visas would be reserved for so-called family immigration, up from 436,000. A newly established "independent" track for those with no current U.S. relatives would provide for approximately 120,000 visas. That represents a jump in such immigration from a current level of about 54,000 a year. The bill had been stalled in the judiciary committee until a compromise under which lawmakers moved to keep at the current level — 64,800 — the number of brothers and sisters of adult U.S. citizens permitted as immigrants. The compromise is expected to aid would-be immigrants from Asian countries.

16 hurt in Peshawar blast

PESHAWAR (AP) — Sixteen people were hurt when a bomb ripped through a crowded bazaar in Peshawar's old city Friday, Pakistan's official news agency reported. The Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) said three of the 16 were seriously injured when a bomb hidden on a bicycle exploded outside the busy market place, said police.

Palme witness retracts testimony

STOCKHOLM (R) — A key witness against the man accused of murdering Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said Friday he would probably not testify because he had been manipulated by police. The witness was supposed to give evidence that defendant Christer Pettersson lied about the time he came home on the night of the murder in 1986. But he told Swedish television he did not really remember what time the accused had arrived. "I was manipulated by the policemen. They told me I would get 50 million crowns (\$7.5 million)," he said. "I don't know exactly when he (Pettersson) came home so I can't tell the court a time because then I might be lying."

Serve and pay for it

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A judge has sentenced a tugboat skipper to life in prison without parole and, adding insult to injury, ordered him to pay for the cost of his prison stay. Calvin Robinson, 47, was found guilty of towing 56 tonnes of hashish and marijuana into San Francisco Bay. When drug enforcement officers seized the load in May 1988 they said it was the largest combined drug seizure in U.S. history. The value of the illegal drugs was estimated to be one billion dollars. U.S. Judge John Vukasin sentenced Robinson to life in prison, fined him \$4 million and ordered him to pay \$1,760 a month to cover the cost of his jailing.

THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Etemson

NICKLELOON
By Harold B. Counts

ACROSS

- Get out!
- Calder's
- Seth's father
- Wrap in film
- Turtle covers
- Flashing gadget
- City light
- 1930 Marx
- Brother classic
- Young doctor?
- Nuclear acid
- Practical
- NFL player
- Open space
- Social insect
- 34 Series or
- Before
- Sanis or
- 1948 film
- Liquid unit

DOWN

- Food packing plant
- Miner's daughter
- Mar's man
- Crust
- Sea bird
- Gov. agency
- Paraffin
- Fenced
- 11 Ducks in theory
- Gi's tank
- Drink
- Without a victory
- Flower extract
- 1978 De Niro movie
- Present
- Pheasant bird
- Vulvity fabrics

ACROSS

- Fabric workers
- 44 Set
- 50 Stoppers
- 47 Famous horses
- 52 In one side and out the other
- 53 Libby
- 56 & 59 1944 Judy Garland film
- 58 Practice
- 61 Conciliatory people
- 62 "For whom the bell tolls" writer
- 64 Festival of Apollo
- 65 Clerical app
- 67 Wet piece of land

DOWN

- 24 Task
- 31 Make public
- 32 Island of the Muses
- 36 Celebrity
- 37 Sword handles
- 38 Unit
- 39 Terminate
- 41 "Honey" —
- 42 Paraffin
- 43 Unhappy
- 44 Not as much
- 46 Plover
- 60 — vertes
- 61 Smoldering
- 62 rounds
- 63 Underlier or
- 64 Cany
- 65 1938 Garland classic

ACROSS

- Down up
- Corrosive
- 70 Some gaffs
- 71 1955 James Dean movie
- 72 Show the ring
- 74 Atmosphere
- 75 Hotel opens star
- 77 De Franco and de Diele
- 78 Ode, town
- 79 Faction
- 80 501
- 81 Rule
- 86 Dubuay's
- 87 1926 Chaplin
- 88 Reddish dye
- 89 Cutting device

DOWN

- 95 Clock divisions
- 96 Maximal
- 98 Detecting device
- 100 Piece of old
- 101 Las Vegas
- 102 Word
- 103 In bond of
- 104 1942 Veronica Lake film
- 107 Made amends
- 108 "— is" fish
- 109 "Roe"
- 110 hyperbole
- 111 After-dinner candy
- 112 Royal title
- 113 Formerly

Diagramless 21 X 21, By Roger Cobern

ACROSS

- Eastern European
- Is Anderson
- Thin Man's dog
- Check voice
- Endure
- Sending letters
- 11 Sadness
- Musical pop
- 22 Long ago
- 23 Greeting word
- 24 Not a kind
- 26 Have debts

DOWN

- Start solely
- Palena of mow
- Opponent
- Partners e.g.
- Narrow streets
- Actor Penn
- Spain
- Spumante
- 13 Hole (pool)
- 14 Nudge
- 15 Hail (verb)
- 17 Fume

ACROSS

- Love Boat e.g.
- Benavise name
- 22 Western or
- 23 Unleash
- 24 Small gutters
- 25 Per
- 26 Fryer
- 27 Loch
- 28 Some above
- 29 Direction
- 30 Smooched
- 31 Break
- 42 Above

DOWN

- 20 Love Boat e.g.
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Edited by Herb Etemson

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Biker careers into big tunnel crumpling up through scarp kitchen.
2. Lucky motel slogan goes: "Come in and take a road off your mind."
3. Tall rookie looks great in getting three straight hits.
4. Steepy they lots play in toy box; can't expect all to be sent.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. IZCASM ISNNRFRNLN VZS QNQPFX
MSZACQN ISCIPS OTC MVLQZYFX FYZZX
OTCPNCFSC ILRFNLN
—By Gordon Miller

2. ZYXWQV MLQK JHG FBHQ MYHRYCCQX
FQG, PLQH FLBBQG XB CXYSPXYXC
WQBICP KVV ZXCQPC
—By Betty L. Murray

3. NJLN HSNMNR HWICQAW UGH GALEK UNOA
NOSMIRC LOW MARK GA "E" JA BEOAGN
—By Ed Holliman

4. TUMBTEEN THUPALOMV TOFNM BLUB
THYAL THOYM UFN EBYH TRUKERTIE
GIB TURBVPOFS TEENM LUKY GVYF
TURROPS EIB ET TUKER
—By Len Sherry

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

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